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*Formerly
J. W. & Co.*

GARDEN SEED CATALOGUE

GRADUS PEAS

Southern Seed and Supply Co.

Dealers in
Northern Grown Gar-
den, Flower and
Field Seed

23-25 N. Alabama St.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ADAMS
EARLY

YELLOW GLOBE
DANVERS

CHINESE GIANT

BIG BOSTON

SEASON 1924

Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds

TERMS—The prices are for seeds f. o. b. Indianapolis, Indiana, and are made subject to market change and previous sale. We pay postage on all packets, ounces and quarter-pounds at prices named herein. Below will be found a table of Parcel Post rates for amounts over quarter-pounds for the convenience of our customers.

HOW TO ORDER—Write plainly quantity wanted, variety and carry out prices, and specify whether you want the order to come by mail, express or freight. Give Post Office and Route number; also express and freight office.

Seeds travel safely by express at 20 per cent less than the regular merchandise rate. We do not send by express C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense.

WARRANTY—Southern Seed and Supply Company exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable; but we sell no seeds with warranty, either expressed or implied, and in no respect will be responsible for the crop.

HOW TO SEND MONEY

Send money by Registered Mail, or send Post Office money order or Express Company money order. We also accept postage stamps for amounts less than one dollar. (Two-cent stamps preferred.)

The parcel post applies to seed. Postal rates are listed opposite. Owing to the convenience of having mail brought to your door by the rural delivery system, it is well to take advantage of the low rates.

Twenty pounds anywhere within the city limits of Indianapolis for 15c.

Twenty pounds one hundred and fifty miles 24c, and 1c for each additional pound up to fifty pounds.

Nothing heavier than 70 pounds may be mailed farther than 300 miles in one package.

Where it is just as convenient to have seeds reach you by express, please say so. We prefer to send them by that method, as it is safer and often cheaper.

Weight	Miles								
	Local	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	Farther
1 pound	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12
2 pounds	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24	
3 pounds	.06	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36	
4 pounds	.07	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48	
5 pounds	.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60	
6 pounds	.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72	
7 pounds	.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84	
8 pounds	.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96	
9 pounds	.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08	
10 pounds	.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20	
11 pounds	.10	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32	
12 pounds	.11	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44	
13 pounds	.11	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56	
14 pounds	.12	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68	
15 pounds	.12	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80	
16 pounds	.13	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92	
17 pounds	.13	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04	
18 pounds	.14	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16	
19 pounds	.14	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28	
20 pounds	.15	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40	

When it is required that postage be added to the purchase price of any commodity, note the distance you are from Indianapolis, see in which zone you live. It is then easy to estimate the exact amount of postage required.

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With this catalogue greetings and good wishes are extended to the small gardener as well as the larger planter of seeds. Customers are urged to turn away from the one crop farming of the past and by diversified farming raise at home all of their necessary supplies. In the proper rotation of crops the fertility of the soil can not only be conserved, but can be improved from year to year. Early purchasing of seeds is strongly urged, as by delaying until the season is well advanced often the gardener will experience difficulty in obtaining the varieties he desires.

ARTICHOKE

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—In February or March sow and transplant in hotbed so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well drained soil in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw to prevent severe freezing.

THE JERUSALEM TUBERS—Excellent for stock and quite often used for table use, being boiled like potatoes; also excellent for mixed pickles. The principal use is for stock feeding, being valuable for hogs, preventing cholera. They are exceedingly nutritious. They produce an enormous crop. Jerusalem Tubers can be grown in the northern states as successfully as where the climate is milder.

ASPARAGUS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

—Sow one ounce of seed to 60 feet of drill; sow in early spring in rows one foot apart. When two years old transplant to permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured and trenched to the depth of two feet. Set the plants in rows from three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots and cover from six to eight inches. On

the approach of winter cover with manure. Fork the beds early in the spring and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use second year after planting in permanent beds.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The standard variety of larger size; tender and of excellent quality.

PALMETTO—It is of a very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort and immensely productive and of the best quality.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—This excellent variety furnishes shoots of exceptionally large size and of superior tenderness and flavor. The color is clear white until four to six inches above the surface.

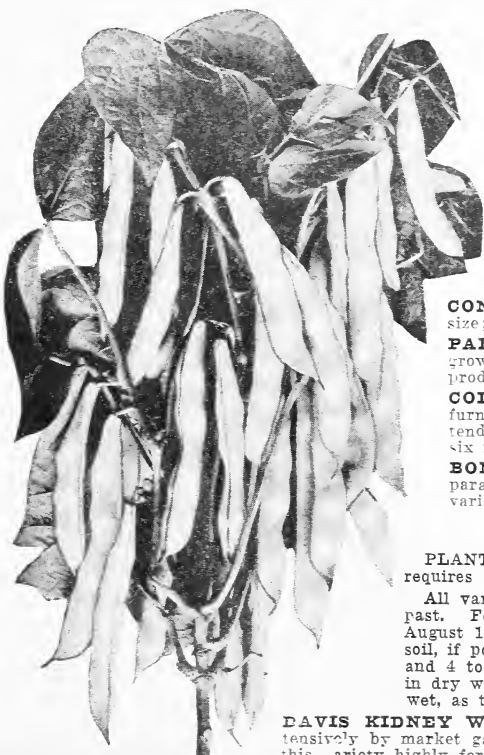
BONVALETT'S GIANT—The earliest and best of all asparagus. They come into bearing fully a year before all other varieties. Delicious flavor.

BEANS WAX PODDED VARIETIES

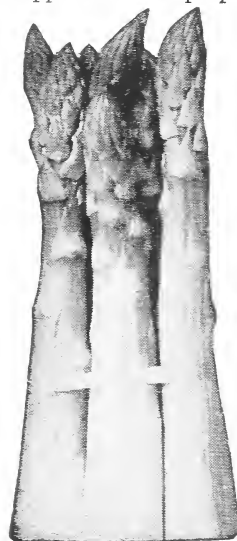
PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb. to 100 feet of row; 1 acre requires 60 lbs.

All varieties of beans should be planted when danger of frost is past. For a continuous supply plant every two weeks to about August 1st. Select a warm, sunny location and a fairly rich, sandy soil, if possible. Plant in rows 18 to 30 inches apart, 2 inches deep and 4 to 6 inches between the plants in the row. Cultivate or hoe in dry weather, but avoid working among the beans when plants are wet, as this induces rust.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—One of the best varieties in existence. Planted extensively by market gardeners for its ready sale on any market. We recommend this variety highly for home gardeners. Produces an abundance of long, straight, flat golden colored pods. Fine for cooking as a dry bean.



Golden Wax



Conover's Colossal

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS



White Creaseback

LONGFELLOW—Perhaps the most popular green bean in this section. Fine either for home use or market. Grows well and its long, slender pods are attractive to buyers, while its eating qualities are unsurpassed. Fine also for late planting.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A fine main crop variety, matures a little later than other Stringless Greenpods. Pods are nearly straight, round and meaty; good for canning and home use.

BOUNTIFUL—A fine quality bean. Considered the best of the flat-podded varieties. Nearly stringless, tender, very early and a heavy yielder.

RED VALENTINE—Very popular green-podded snap beans, specially adapted for the South. Ready for picking about 50 days from time of seeding. Big yielder, full, round, meaty pods of unusual tenderness..

REFUGEE or 1,000 to 1—Used for late plantings. Vines are large, hardy and very productive. Pods are 5 to 6 inches long, round, slightly curved, nearly stringless; of light green color. Fine for canning and pickling.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD—Excellent dwarf snap bean. Prolific, foliage dark green; pods long, flat, irregular, bright green fine quality.

POLE BEANS

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—An old well-known variety, of good quality, either green or dry. Flat, long pods. Beans are white, brittle and very flat. Will give a good crop without poles when planted with corn.

WHITE CREASEBACK—A fine, early green-podded Pole Bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless and of the best quality.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—A climbing variety of strong, dense, and heavy growth; very productive. Pods are 6 to 7 inches long, produced in clusters, and are straight, flat, fine grained, fleshy and of tender quality. Pods are light golden in color. Beans oval and white.

LAZY WIFE—An excellent variety for home use. Can be used for cooking green or shelled for winter. Pods are broad, thick and stringless.

KENTUCKY WONDER—Pods are green, about ten inches long and nearly round, fleshy, stringless and one of fine flavor. Early and very prolific. Seed is long, oval, of yellowish color.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Well-known favorite of wax pod bean. Pods are about 10 inches long, thick, slightly creaseback, very fleshy, stringy but brittle. Of attractive light yellow color and fine quality.



Kentucky Wonder

Wax Podded Continued

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—A well-known variety of unquestioned quality, planted by market gardeners as a main crop bean. Matures in about 50 days from planting. A heavy yielder with quantities of long, nearly straight, broad, flat and thick pods of golden yellow color. A fine bean for the home garden.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Vines medium sized, vigorous, hardy; pods broad, flat and of a golden yellow color. This variety is an improvement over the old Golden Wax. The plants are very resistant to rust.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—This bean grows very free from rust. Large flat pods, nearly stringless and very tender. Matures in about 50 days from time of planting. We recommend this variety.

PENCIL-POD BLACK WAX—Entirely stringless, brittle, mild in flavor and very desirable; medium early variety. The plants when in bearing are filled with long, handsome, golden yellow pods.

HODSON WAX—Large, flat, somewhat curved, fine, wax-colored pods. Fine for shipping, holding its shape and color well.

IMPROVED BLACK WAX—A very early variety. Vigorous and hardy. Pods about five inches long, nearly stringless and round. Somewhat curved pods, brittle and fleshy. Yellowish white color. Seeds black.

FIELD BEANS AND SHELLING VARIETIES

The field bean varieties have in recent years become very popular, and as a result hundreds of acres are annually planted, proving a wonderful profit-making crop for the farmer and market gardener.

WHITE NAVY—Used largely as a field bean and extensively used for cooking and baking. The plants are dwarf in habit but very productive. Beans are white, of excellent quality.

WHITE KIDNEY—A fine shell bean used similar to White Navy, but seed is much larger and is cooled together with sweet corn, making "Succotash." A fine winter bean.

RED KIDNEY—A fine shelling bean of good quality. Similar to White Kidney but red in color. Used for cooking with sweet corn making "Succotash." A very good winter bean.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL—An early shell bean of very fine quality. Hardy and productive. Pods about 5 inches in length, broad, thick and splashed with red. Can also be used early as a snap bean.



White Navy

POLE LIMA VARIETIES

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb. to 100 ft. of row; 1 acre requires about 35 pounds.

Pole Lima Beans should be planted in rich soil, and a sunny location. Have the poles lean towards the north. Four feet between the rows and 3 feet between the poles in the row. Plant 6 to 8 beans around each pole. Thin out and leave the five strongest plants. If poles are scarce put posts 10 feet apart, stretch single wires or netting along and plant the beans 8 to 10 inches apart.

CAROLINA or **SMALL WHITE SIEVA**—Thick pods; large flavory beans; matures quickly, very productive, bears throughout the season.

CARPENTERIA—The vines are vigorous, making a strong growth, producing large pods which contain four beans. The skin is very thin and tender and has a fine flavor.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—A well-known pole variety of tall, vigorous growth. Pods are borne in clusters and are about 5 inches in length, broad and thin.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—Very vigorous and productive, continuing to fruit throughout the season. Pods are very large, sometimes as long as 8 inches, containing 6 to 7 beans to the pod. Used largely for home and market.

SPECKLED POLE BUTTER BEAN (Florida Butter Bean)—The earliest bearing of the Pole Lima varieties. Will make an abundant crop under weather conditions where all other varieties fail. The dry bean resembles the small white lima in size, but are speckled white and brownish red. Our stock of this bean is exceptionally fine and we are sure you will be highly pleased with its eating qualities.



Pole Beans have many advantages over the bush varieties, in as much as they are easier to pick and larger quantities can be gathered in less time. Beat the labor shortage with Pole Beans.

BUSH LIMA VARIETIES

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb. to 100 ft. of row; 1 acre requires about 60 lbs.

Lima Beans, in common with all other varieties of beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Require a rich, light, preferably sandy soil which helps to mature the "Limas" quickly. Select a rich soil or use old well-rotted manure.

Plant in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart each way and 4 to 6 seeds in a hill, or in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart, 4 to 6 inches between the plants in the row and 2 inches deep. Draw the soil up along the plants, but do not work among the beans when wet as this induces rust.

FORDHOOK—Produces a large strong plant growing upright keeping the pods off of the ground which prevents rot. Has a very nice flavor.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Perhaps the best Dwarf Lima bean. Heavy yielding and sure cropper. Pods 4 to 6 inches long containing 3 to 5 seeds, large, flat and white of excellent quality. Fine for both market and home use.

HENDERSON'S IMPROVED LIMA—Small bean, but most productive of all white sieva limas. The original lima. Very early. A great favorite in the South.

PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA—A very good, medium-sized Bush Bean, larger than the Henderson Bush and not as large as the Burpee's Bush.

NEW WONDER—One of the earliest, most productive of the Bush Limas, and has a fixed habit of growing bushy. The best variety for the short season country.

With our selected seeds you will not experience a crop failure when produce market prices are high.



BEEETS

TABLE VARIETIES FOR YOUR GARDEN

Beet seed should be soaked for 24 hours preceeding its planting, to insure quick germination.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. will sow about 100 ft. row; 1 acre requires 7 lbs.

Beets require a deep, rich, sandy loam and can be sown as early as the ground can be worked in the spring. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep. Use the young tops for greens.

When planted in succession you can always have tender greens, using the roots for canning. Beets are easily stored in cellars or in pits outside. Beets keep well when packed in sand. For field culture the rows should be about 2½ feet apart.

CRIMSON GLOBE—A main crop variety; has small dark red foliage. The roots are globular in shape. The flesh is deep crimson. It is a good beet for late planting.

HALF LONG BLOOD—A very popular sort and will probably produce more bushels from a given area than any other sort, as it does not occupy so much space in the row as the turnip-shaped varieties.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Can be used either for forcing or early outside planting. One of the most popular varieties with market gardeners and a favorite on account of its fine shape and beautiful dark blood-red almost black color. This variety should be planted for early use as it matures before any other variety.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—It is a great favorite with many gardeners and is very attractive in appearance, the roots being smooth and uniform and the color a deep blood red; flesh is tender and sweet.

EARLY EGYPTIAN—One of the earliest varieties, planted extensively both for market gardeners and for the home garden. It is a standard sort and is appreciated mostly on account of its earliness and very fine quality. The flesh is dark red, firm, crisp and tender. The best variety for growing in hotbeds or for forcing.

DETROIT DARK RED—Planted by market gardeners for both early and late crops, a fine keeper for winter use. Very dark red color throughout; planted also for its tops to be used as greens. We especially call attention to our strain of this beet as being the exact true type sought by market gardener trade.

EARLY WONDER—Deep blood red; nearly globular in shape with a small root and top; one of the earliest and most uniform bunching beets that can be grown.

EARLY ECLIPSE—This we regard as one of the most valuable varieties for either market or private gardens; is remarkable for its very rapid growth and perfection of form.

SUGAR BEETS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

Select a rich, sandy loam if possible. Sow in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 6 to 8 inches in the row. When beets are formed discontinue cultivation.

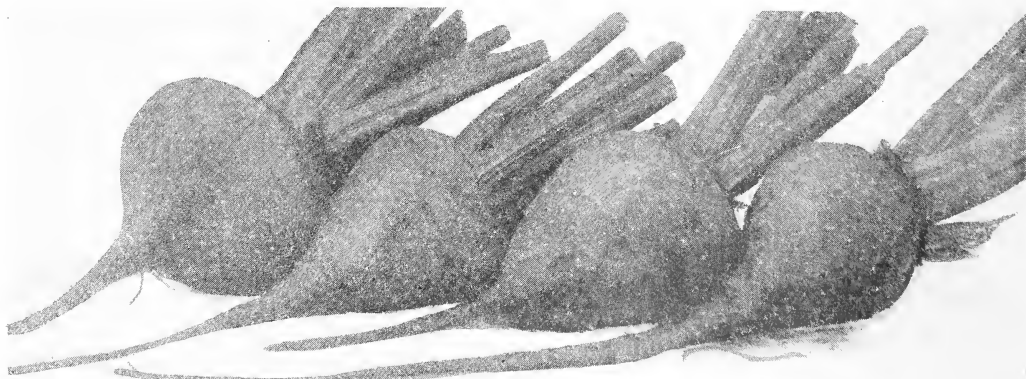
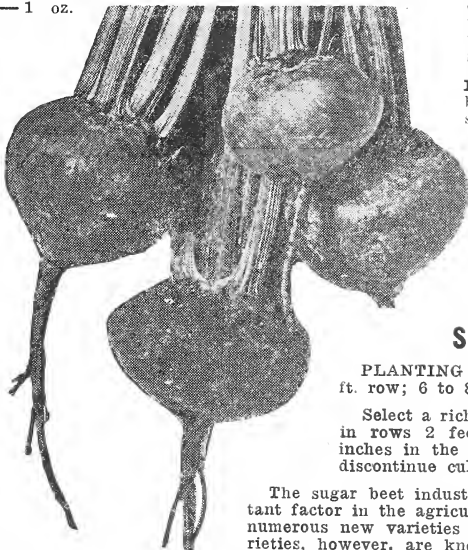
The sugar beet industry has become such an important factor in the agriculture field that each year finds numerous new varieties developed. The following varieties, however, are known to be of the best quality and can be depended upon to bring the best results.

KLEIN'S WANZLEBEN—A white variety containing a large percentage of sugar and probably most widely planted. Often yields from 12 to 16 tons per acre.

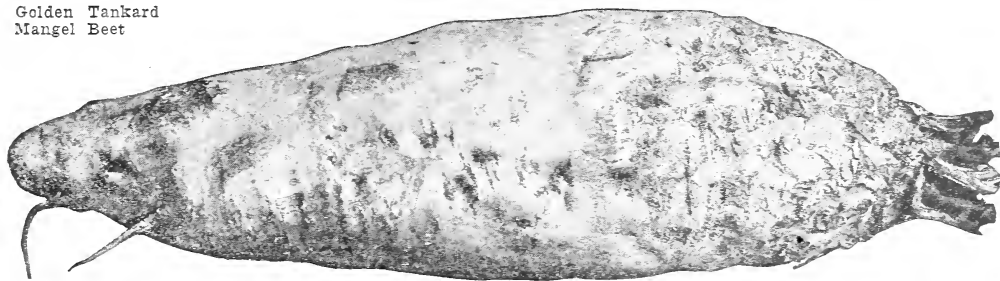
LANE'S IMPERIAL—A heavy yielder. Has large, thick, white tapering roots. Sweet, rich and fine as stock feed.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—Improved French sort. Large, thick shoulder, tapering, big yielder, about 16 to 18 per cent sugar.

GIANT ROSE HALF SUGAR—Best feeding beet we know. Big cropper of richest food value. Flesh is white, solid, tender and very sweet. Unequaled for dairy cows and hogs.



Golden Tankard
Mangel Beet



MANGEL BEETS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 1 acre requires 5 lbs.

Mangels thrive best in a rich, deep loam. Sow when the ground is warm and not too early in the spring. Mangels grow partly above ground and may be damaged by frost. Corn planting time is about right for sowing mangels. Sow in rows 3 ft. apart and 1½ inches deep and leave the plants standing 8 inches apart in the row. Cultivate often to retain moisture.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—

The roots are very large, straight and well formed. The flesh is white, tinged with rose. This variety, under careful culture is enormously productive; very fine for stock feeding. A great favorite with farmers and dairymen.

GOLDEN TANKARD — The tops are comparatively small, with leaf stalks and veins distinctly tinged with yellow. The neck is small. The roots are large, with bottom usually larger than the top; light gray above ground; deep orange below. The flesh is yellow, zoned with white.



Large Ribbed White Swiss Chard,
a very popular variety.

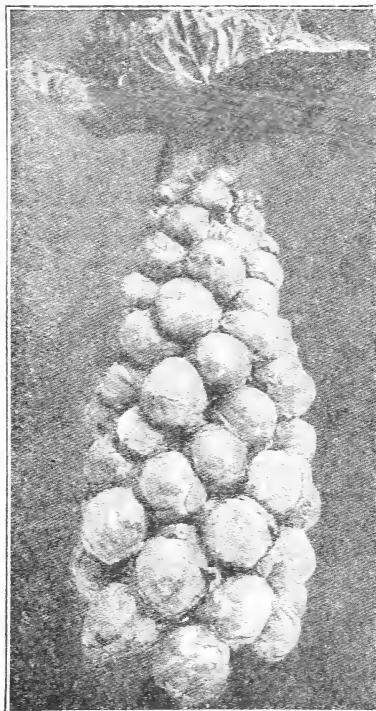
SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row.

Swiss Chard requires a rich soil and should be planted early. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, about 1 inch deep and thin the plants 4 to 6 inches in the row. Swiss Chard does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs, which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally palatable. Two distinct dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time. Should be in every home garden.

LUCULLUS—A new variety, stalks as thick and broad as rhubarb and leaves light green, much crumpled and curled.

LARGE RIBBED WHITE — Large smooth leaves with silvery white stems, which are tender and of fine flavor.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 ounce for about 5,000 plants; 1 acre requires 2 ounces.

The culture is similar to that of cabbage. Sow the seed in boxes or in frames under glass and transplant to the open ground in June. Can also be sown in the open ground and transplanted in rows 2 feet apart and 15 inches between the plants in the row. A good plan is to break the leaves in fall to give the heads more room to develop. Set out plants latter part of June for a winter supply.

PERFECTION—Stems grow about 2 feet in height and are thickly set with sprouts 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

DWARF IMPROVED—Stems 18 to 20 inches high, sprouts about two inches in diameter and well rounded.

BROCCOLI

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 2,000 plants; 3 oz. for 1 acre.

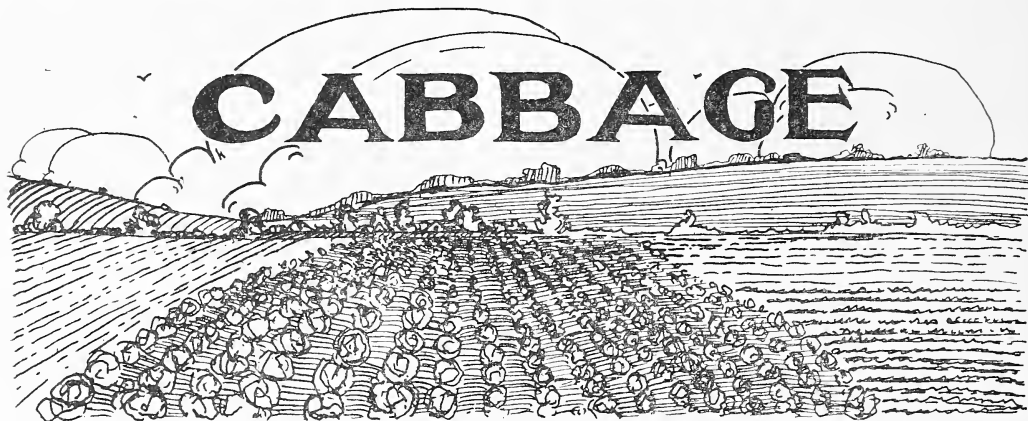
Taller and hardier than Cauliflower, Broccoli is similar to Cauliflower in both use and culture. Sow in boxes or under glass about April 15th. When second leaves appear transplant in rich, light soil. Rows two feet apart and one and one-half to two feet between the plants. Cultivate to keep the moisture and to keep plants growing all the time.

EARLY LARGE WHITE FRENCH—The best variety, large, white, compact heads, which remain firm for a long time.

LARGE ORDERS. Any Dealer, Market Gardener, Institution or any individual wishing seeds in large quantities is requested to mail us a list of what is wanted and we will promptly return it to you with the very lowest prices marked. A letter of inquiry may save you dollars if you want to buy in quantity.

Perfection Brussel Sprouts

CABBAGE



Cabbage is so easily grown and so many uses can be made of it that every grower should have a supply to meet his needs.

Copenhagen
Market

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for about 4,000 plants.

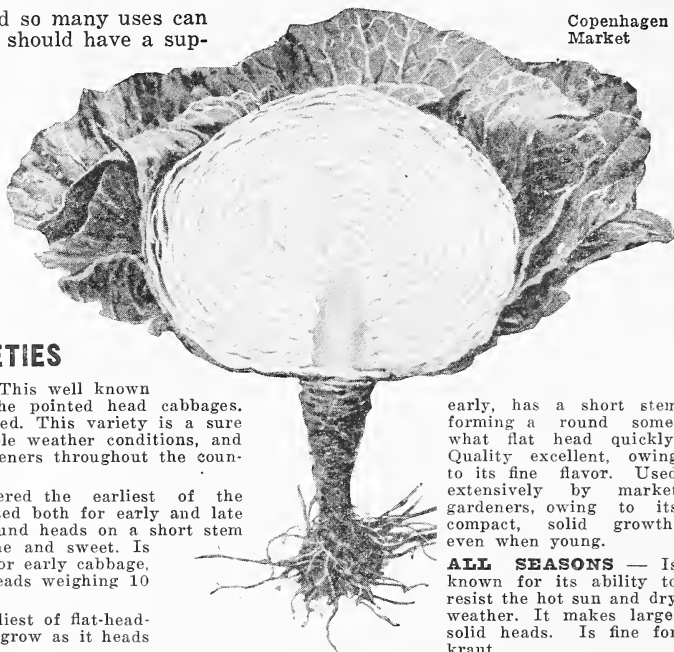
Enrich the soil with plenty of manure and spade or plow deep. Good drainage is necessary. Sow inside in boxes or under glass 6 weeks before planting out. Plant in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. For late cabbage, sow outside in seedbeds in May and transplant in rows 2½ ft. apart and 2 ft. between plants in the row.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—This well known standard variety is the earliest of the pointed head cabbages. Heads are very hard, solid and pointed. This variety is a sure header, will stand cold and unfavorable weather conditions, and is planted extensively by market gardeners throughout the country. Quality and flavor excellent.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Considered the earliest of the round headed varieties. Can be planted both for early and late cabbage, forming very large, solid, round heads on a short stem and has few outer leaves. Quality fine and sweet. Is grown by market gardeners not only for early cabbage, but for medium and late crop also. Heads weighing 10 pounds are not uncommon.

EARLY SPRING—Probably the earliest of flat-headed varieties. A profitable cabbage to grow as it heads



early, has a short stem forming a round somewhat flat head quickly. Quality excellent, owing to its fine flavor. Used extensively by market gardeners, owing to its compact, solid growth, even when young.

ALL SEASONS — Is known for its ability to resist the hot sun and dry weather. It makes large, solid heads. Is fine for kraut.

Glory of Enkhuizen



SUCCESSION—A very fine variety, measuring about 12 inches in diameter and weighing about 10 to 12 pounds each. The heads are hard and solid and of fine quality. Very fine for either winter or summer use. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—A well known variety, very popular with the southern growers; a good shipper. Heads are very solid and of large size; grown largely for market use.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT—A standard sure heading variety; very hardy, sharply pointed heads on Wakefield type; sure cropper. Heads are solid and can be conveniently shipped.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN—A variety of recent introduction from Holland. It is a valuable sort on account of its earliness, large size and fine keeping quality. The heads are of nice size for market, weighing 9 to 11 pounds each, globe-shaped and handsome dark green in color. For an early sort, the heads are unusually firm and solid. The leaves are fine ribbed, tender and of excellent quality. The outer leaves curl close, permitting planting of more heads to the acre, thus increasing the yield. This is not only valuable as an early variety, but as it grows large it may be profitably be raised for the fall main crop.

COLLARDS

Collards are grown extensively in the southern states, but with proper care and cultivation can be successfully raised north of the Ohio river.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 2,000 plants.

Very similar to cabbage in regards to the culture, except that the plants do not have to be transplanted. **GEORGIA SOUTHERN OR CREOLE**—Collards are large Kale-like plants, extensively used in the South both for table and stock feeding.

CHIVES

Chives are of the onion type. Are grown early in the Spring for giving a mild flavor to various dishes. When planted in small clumps they will grow rapidly and increase so as to render division necessary. If not allowed to flower will produce longer.

CHICORY

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 800 plants; 4 lbs. required for 1 acre.

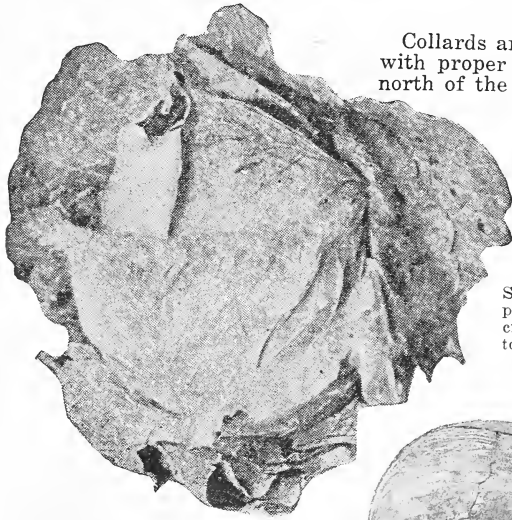
LARGE ROOTED—The dried and prepared roots are used largely as a substitute for coffee. The young leaves can be used for salad. Cultivate the same as carrots.

WITLOOF—The principal merit of this variety consists in the width of the leaves and large ribs. When blanched it forms the vegetable which is known as witloof, and resembles a head of Cos Lettuce.

CELERY CABBAGE

Celery Cabbage is the newest and most popular vegetable on the market today. Very few seedsmen list it as it has been controlled by the large market gardeners, but we have been able to secure a nice lot of seed from a specialist in growing Celery Cabbage.

It is one of the finest vegetables in the market, and is better than any Celery, Lettuce or Cabbage that anyone can have, and has the same uses combined in one vegetable.



FALL OR LATE VARIETIES

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH

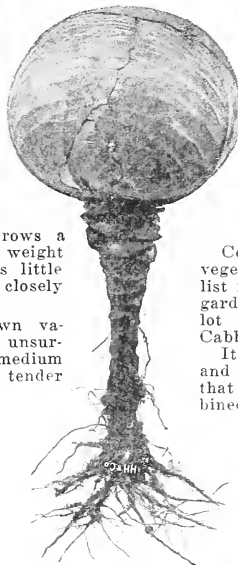
—An exceedingly large variety, very hardy and a sure header. Heads are flat but deep, solid and a good keeper.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—Grows a very large, solid head, often reaching a weight heavier than other varieties. There is little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head. A fine winter variety.

DANISH BALLHEAD—A well-known variety on account of its solid heads and unsurpassed keeping qualities. Heads are of medium size with few outer leaves. Solid, crisp, tender with small amount of waste.

HOLLANDER—Considered by market gardeners as the best late keeping variety. Heads are of medium size and very solid and white. It is sure to head and like "All Seasons" has the ability to resist heat and cold alike; dry weather does not seem to affect it much. Our strain of Hollander Cabbage is carefully selected.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET GARDEN—A very fine late first cabbage; a very sure header, especially fine for southern trade; heads are solid and of good shape.



Premium Flat Dutch

RED CABBAGE

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Undoubtedly is the best red cabbage in existence. Matures solid heads, very large and crisp. Color deep red. Fine for shipping as it is a good keeper.

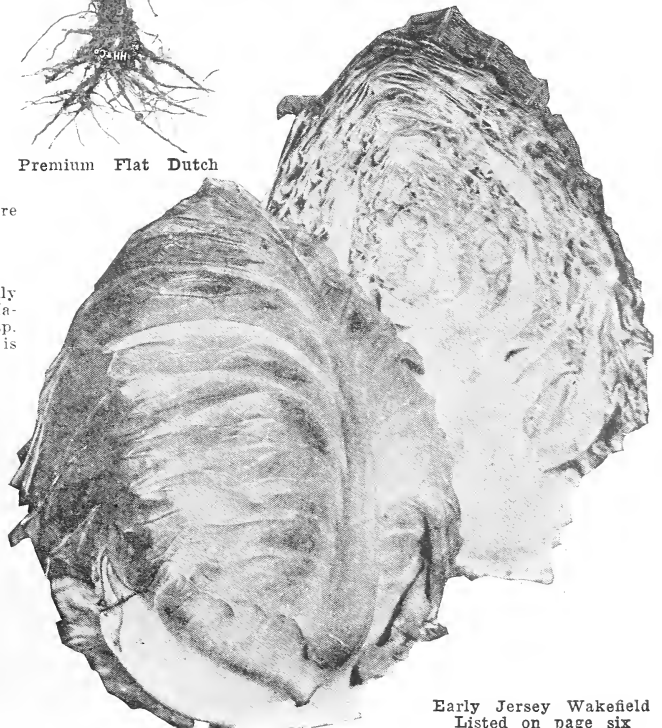
RED DRUMHEAD—The standard pickling variety and a good keeper. Heads large, rounded, solid.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY—The best of the main crop Savoy for home or market use. It is short-stemmed and a sure header. Heads are large, nearly round, fairly solid, sweet and tender. Should be in every garden.

CHINESE CABBAGE


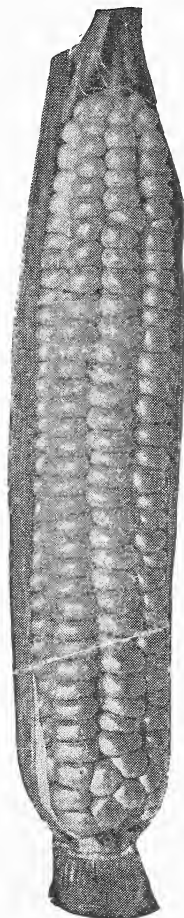
(Cultivate the same as other varieties of cabbage.)

PE-TSAI—This variety is different from the ordinary cabbage, resembling the Cos Lettuce, with solid head and few outer leaves. Very productive, with blanched head and is in greater demand.



Early Jersey Wakefield
Listed on page six

GARDEN CORN

Golden Bantam

CORN SALAD

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 2,000 plants.

A small, quick-growing plant used as a salad in the late fall or winter. Also as a substitute for lettuce and spinach. Plant in August for spring use. Early spring for fall use. Sow in drills 1 foot apart.

LARGE SEEDED—The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used during the winter as substitute for Lettuce.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—Plant corn every two weeks for a continuous supply, and north of the Ohio from late April to late July. Plant corn in three or four foot drills, dropping a grain every eight to sixteen inches, or plant in hills three or four feet each way, giving six grains to the hill and thinning to three stalks. Corn should be planted about one inch deep, planted deeper in sand than in heavy clay; planted deeper later in the year when the soil is warm. Plow deeply for corn, cultivate shallow, and pick corn before it is too old. If the goodness of new corn tempts a too early planting, do not blame the resulting failure on your seedsman.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—Same size, type and style as Early Adams. Hardest and earliest corn. It is not a Sugar Corn, but is grown for early use. Ears short, kernels very white. Like Early Adams it is hardy and can be planted early.

BLACK MEXICAN—The grains when matured are blue-black, and when in edible state are cream color. Tender and of excellent quality.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Perhaps the most popular variety for main crop and general planting on a large scale. It grows to a good height; ears are very large, well filled to the tips. The sweet kernels are pure white, affording a ready sale. Ears are about 8 to 9 inches long, 16 to 18 rowed.

GOLDEN BANTAM—Finest home garden variety, and in a class by itself for quality. Superior in many ways to other Sweet Corn. Very early, sweet and tender. Cobs are well filled with deep cream colored kernels. We cannot recommend this variety too highly for the home garden. It is important that the corn be picked about 3 to 4 days after it has taken on a yellow hue. If picked later than this it is apt to be over ripe and cook hard.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A fine mid-season variety, sometimes called "Shoe Peg," owing to the shape of the kernels. Cobs are very small, thickly covered with white, slender kernels. Very sweet and tender. Very prolific and remains ready for use longer than any other kind.

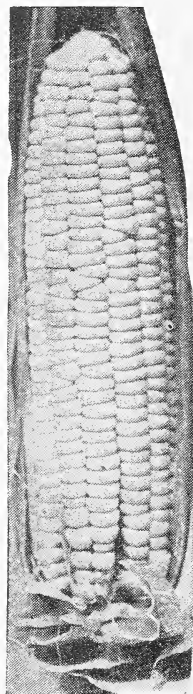
HOWLING MOB—This variety originated at Toledo, Ohio, and its queer but appropriate name has reference to the loud and clamorous demand for the corn when brought to market. The stalks are usually about 5 feet in height and produce two splendid ears to a stalk early in the season. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with a heavy husk, affording protection from the green worms which so often are destructive to early varieties.

POP CORN

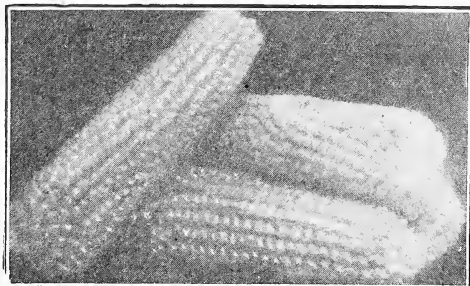
Pop Corn can be grown to advantage in a commercial way and no farm or garden is complete without a few rows of this delicious confection, for who does not recall with pleasure bleak winter evenings enlivened by a dish of pop corn.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 75 ft. row; 12 lbs. per acre.

A good garden soil will produce good Pop Corn. Select a sunny, warm location and plant in rows 3 to 4 ft. apart. Drop seeds every 14 inches and cover 1 inch deep. Cultivate or hoe often.



Stowell's Evergreen

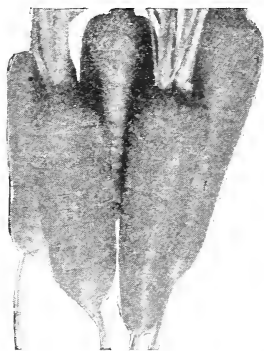


White Rice Pop Corn

WHITE RICE—A popular variety with "Cracker Jack" men. The kernels are pointed and resemble rice. It matures later than other varieties but yields heavily and "pops" fine.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow grain and a good "popper."

BLACK BEAUTY—An early variety; very productive. The kernels are black, but it "pops" pure white and are larger when "popped" than other varieties. The ears are about 6 inches long and 12 rowed.



Chantenay

A sandy, rich loam, and deeply cultivated is the better soil for carrots. For home gardens sow in rows 16 in. apart, thin to 6 inches in the row. For field culture 18 to 24 inches between rows. Cover one inch and thin to six inches between plants.

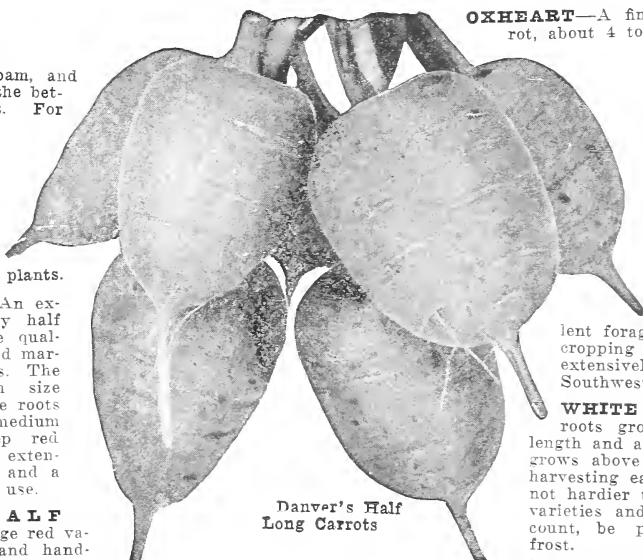
CHANTENAY — An excellent medium early half long variety, of fine quality both for home and market garden purposes. The tops are of medium size with small neck. The roots are thick, of medium length and of deep red orange color. Used extensively for bunching, and a fine carrot for table use.

DANVER'S HALF LONG — A rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. Is an excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. Roots taper to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Will produce more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties.

Carrots

In the Southern states Carrots can be sown in the Fall, and will continue growing all Winter and be fit for the table in early Spring. The seed will germinate more freely in dry weather by soaking it twelve hours in cold water, and mixing with sand before sowing. The crop is ready for harvesting as soon as the tops commence turning yellow. They should be taken up in dry weather. Cut off the tops to within about an inch of the crown and pack the roots in dry earth or sand in the cellar for Winter use; or they may be pitted out of doors, covered with two inches of straw and a foot of earth, to keep them from frost, when they can be used until the following April. Beets and all similar roots can be kept in the same manner.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft. rows; 1 to 3 lbs. per acre.



OXHEART—A fine medium early carrot, about 4 to 5 inches long. It is very thick at the top, often 4 inches in diameter and tapering abruptly to a blunt end.

The flesh is of orange color, sweet and tender. Easily pulled and will grow in soil too hard and shallow for longer varieties. When young this variety is used for the table, and when fully mature makes excellent forage for stock. A good cropping variety and planted extensively in the West and Southwest.

WHITE BELGIAN — The roots grow about a foot in length and about one-third of this grows above ground which makes harvesting easy. White Belgian is not harder than any of the table varieties and should, on that account, be pulled before killing frost.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE — Most popular of the long sorts. Deep orange color, about 3 inches thick at the top and about 12 inches long, tapering to a point. Very productive, but requires a deep soil; of good quality when young, and fine for stock feeding when matured.

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower, while requiring a great deal of care, can be made the most profitable crop grown, as an acre of ground will produce hundreds of dollars worth of this delicious vegetable.

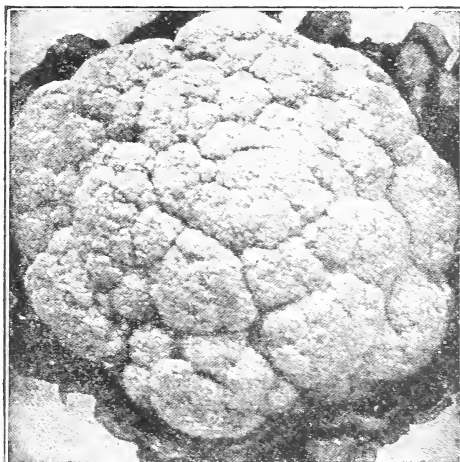
PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 2,000 plants.

For early crop, sow seed in hotbed or in boxes about 6 weeks before time to plant out. Transplant early in spring in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Plants should be cultivated often to be kept growing continuously. When heads begin to form the leaves should be tied together over the head to keep out the light and produce fine white heads.

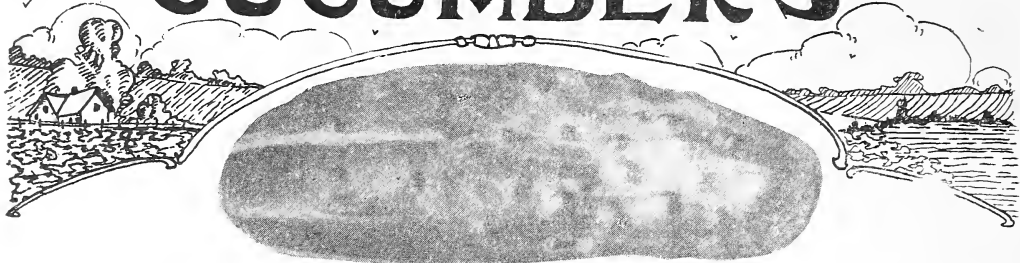
EARLY SNOWBALL—The earliest maturing strain of the true type of Snowball Cauliflower. A good forcing variety, and can also be used as a late crop for winter. Heads are of medium size, solid, round, very white, making a very attractive appearance. In quality this variety is unsurpassed, being crisp, tender and sweet.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—This variety is early dwarf and a sure header, although not quite as early as the Snowball it will mature in plenty of time for market use. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt is probably the most widely planted variety of the cauliflower.

DANISH DRYWEATHER—This variety is especially valuable in sections subject to long dry seasons, as it will do well and produce fine heads in lack of moisture. The heads grow to a large size, and are very solid but in quality perhaps not as tender as Early Snowball.



CUCUMBERS



This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of reasonably good soil that is fully exposed to the sun. Every family should be supplied from its own garden. The soil should be warm, moist and rich with well rotted manure dug in deeply.

KLONDYKE—A medium early white spined cucumber of very dark green color and excellent slicing qualities. Vines are very hardy and productive. Fruits are 8 inches in length, are of uniform shape and size. Color very dark green, slightly striped at ends. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other variety known to us. Used largely for shipping.

EARLY CLUSTER—An early and very productive variety. The vines are hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of two or three. The fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end, crisp and tender. This sort is planted in many sections for the home garden. It is extensively used for pickling as well as for slicing.

EARLY FORTUNE—Comparatively new type of cucumber. It is superior in many ways to old types, since trial has proven it to serve equally as well for shipping, home garden or market use. It has that dark, rich green color which is so necessary in cucumbers to bring a ready sale. Its flesh is very thick, firm and crisp with an exceedingly small seed cavity. It is worthy of trial, and to the market gardeners' trade we cannot recommend it too highly as a valuable crop to grow. Our seed is carefully selected and of superior quality.

DAVIS PERFECT—A well known variety for both home garden and market use. Very prolific; handsomely shaped, perfectly straight, of dark green color, and about 12 inches long. Used for slicing. Davis Perfect is considered by many gardeners to be far superior to other varieties and as a result is planted extensively.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—A standard variety,

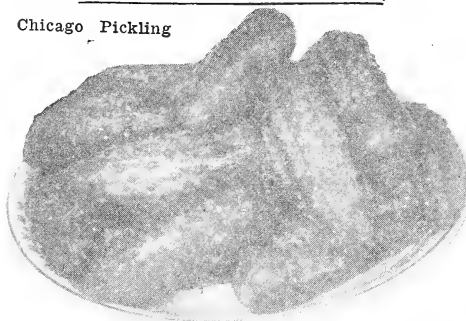
PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 60 hills; 3 lbs. for an acre in hills.

Cucumbers require a rich loam. It is well to plow or dig under well-rotted manure and a small amount of lime. The lime will help the plants to resist fungous diseases. For early use sow in berry boxes or on overturned pieces of sod and transplant when all danger of frost is past. Sow in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, three-quarters of an inch deep, leaving six plants to a hill.

used for slicing while young. With age it turns to a rich golden yellow, when it can be used for sweet pickles. This cucumber should be in every garden where a general purpose variety is most desired, as the various stages of development of the fruit can be utilized for a large assortment of delicious dishes.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—A fine strain, bearing blue-green fruit, often from 10 to 12 inches in length; smooth, round and of fine quality. Especially recommended for hotbed culture. The seed we offer has been taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape and color and general appearance. A very satisfactory variety in every way.

Chicago Pickling



CHICAGO PICKLING—This variety is perhaps the most popular of the pickling varieties. It originated in the vicinity of Chicago and has become well-known throughout the country. Is very prolific and a heavy cropper. Color very dark green.

BOSTON PICKLING (Early Green Prolific)—A very productive variety grown extensively for pickles. The fruits are bright green, of medium size, very smooth and symmetrical. The flesh is crisp and tender.

DANDELION

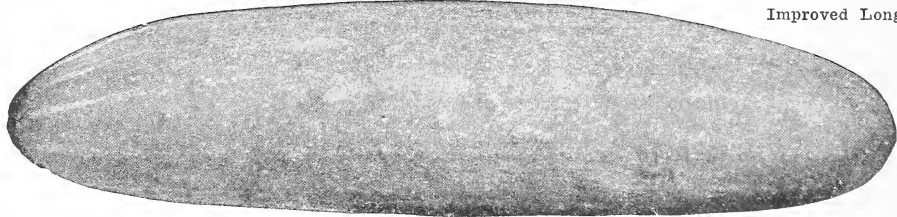
PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 ounce will sow 100 ft. row.

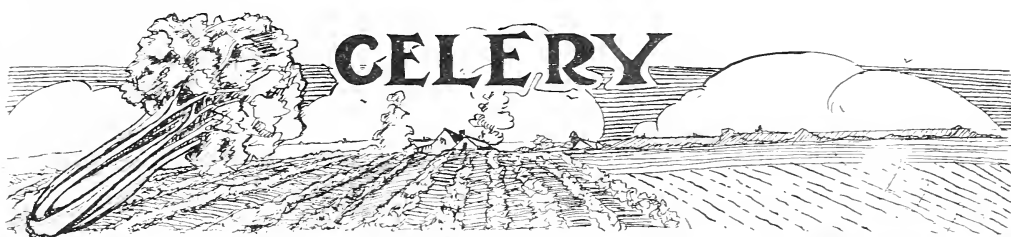
For good, tender greens plant in deep, rich soil. Sow in rows 18 inches apart and thin to 6 to 8 inches in the row. Cultivate and keep clean and plants will be large enough for use the following spring. This crop is handled and used in the same way as spinach. When roots are desired sow in fall, cultivate well for use the following fall. Roots are used for medicinal purposes.

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED—Dark green, thick leaf; much superior to common sorts.

CULTIVATED, or FRENCH COMMON—A decided improvement on the wild dandelion. Very early and productive.

Improved Long Green





PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 3,000 plants; 4 oz. required for 1 acre.

Celery does well in muck land but can be grown in any good—preferably moist—garden soil. Sow in rich soil, in boxes inside or in frames under glass. When plants are 2 inches high, transplant again in boxes or cold frames 2 inches each way. Seeds germinate slowly in about 20 days. Dig trenches 4 feet apart and 6 inches deep, set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the trench. When plants are full grown fill in the trench for blanching.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (French Grown)—Considered the best variety for early use; well known among celery growers for its fine quality. Plants are medium size, stocky, with yellowish-green foliage. Its handsome color, crispness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor have made it a superior early sort.

WHITE PLUME—An attractive quick growing early variety, well known for the short time necessary in blanching. Suitable for the home garden and market on account of earliness. Imported stock.

EVAN'S TRIUMPH—The best late variety, a splendid keeper, with very large, solid stalks, which are of fine quality, crisp and tender, with a nut-like flavor. A well-known variety for market use.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—This grand Celery is of French origin. It has the same self-blanching habits as White Plume, but is heavier and more compact, though not so early. Grows to good size, is very tender and free from strings, the heart large and solid, crisp, brittle, of excellent quality, and beautiful golden color.

GIANT PASCAL—The stalks are large, thick, solid and crisp. Fine keeper. Has an agreeable almond flavor and is absolutely free from bitterness. It requires but little earthing up to blanch and keeps its freshness a long time after being marketed.

CELERIAC OR ROOTED CELERY

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 5,000 plants.

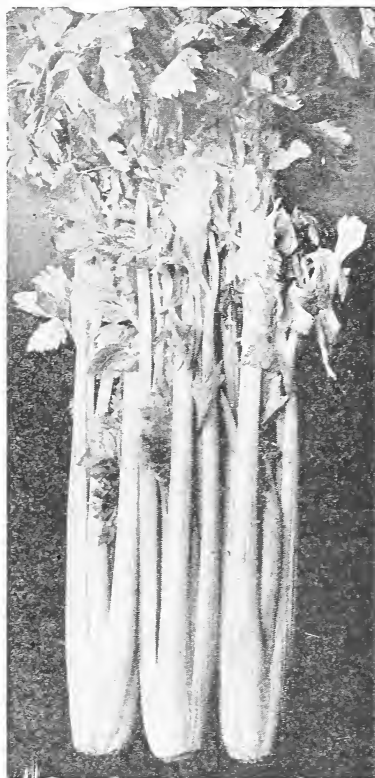
LARGE SMOOTH PRAQUE—A turnip-rooted celery which keeps well for winter use. Used largely for flavoring soups. The variety offered here is perhaps the best and most widely known. Produces a smooth and almost round root.

CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS

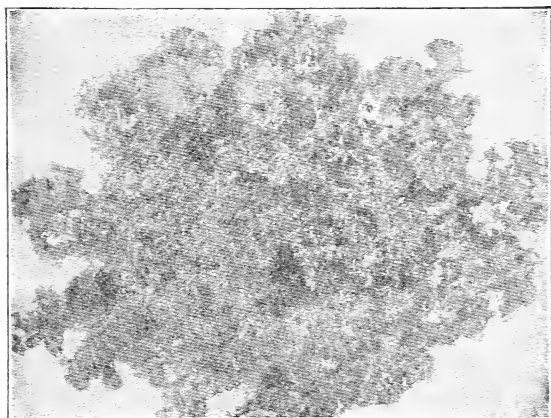
PLANTING DIRECTIONS—Three-fourths ounce for 100 feet of row.

WATER CRESS—Easy to get started from seeds along cool brooks. It does best when the water is pure, cool and clean. Can also be grown in a shady place in the garden where it can be watered often. It self sows and will last indefinitely when once established.

UPLAND CRESS—Sow in rich soil in rows 15 inches apart and thin out 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Cover one-half inch deep. Cress is best grown in partly shaded locations. Leaves may be used in 6 weeks from time of sowing. Easy to grow in boxes in the house during winter.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery



Green Curled Endive

ENDIVE

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One-quarter ounce to 100 feet of row; 4 pounds to one acre.

Endive is grown in the same way as lettuce, but requires a longer time to develop. It takes about 50 days to grow a crop. Sow early in May in rows 15 inches apart and thin to 1 ft. apart in row. Endive should be blanched by tying up the outer leaves like celery when the plants are full grown. Draw up the soil about the plants.

GREEN CURLED—Resembling a tuft of moss, and one of the best salads. Foliage finely cut; crisp, tender and fine flavor. Valuable salad plant for fall and winter use.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—This variety has rather smooth leaves, with thick, nearly white mid-ribs used for flavoring soups.

WHITE CURLED—A splendid variety, leaves curled, does not need to be tied up to bleach.

MOSS CURLED—Grows compact; the medium green leaves are finely cut; bleaches creamy white.



EGGPLANT

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One ounce for 2,000 plants.

Egg Plants are tropical plants and should not be planted out until all danger of frost is past. Sow early in boxes or under glass, preferably in small pots and transplant to open ground in rows 3½ to 4 ft. apart. The plants may stand 2½ ft. apart in the row. Select a warm, sunny location and plant in loose soil with little moisture. Cultivate often. The Egg Plant can be grown successfully in the north as well as southern states and it is not uncommon for gardeners to plant large fields of this profitable vegetable.

NEW YORK PURPLE SPINELESS—The plants are of low, stocky, branching growth and free from spines. It is early and produces an abundance of large purple fruits noted for their fine quality. Each plant produces about 8 to 10 fruits before frost. When danger of frost is approaching the largest fruits may be picked and placed in a warm, dry room and they will keep for some time.

BLACK BEAUTY—Ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved Purple, fruits a little bit longer in shape and slightly darker. It is entirely free from spines around the corolla, of dark, rich purplish-black color; very attractive. Splendid for early crop or very late planting for market or family use.

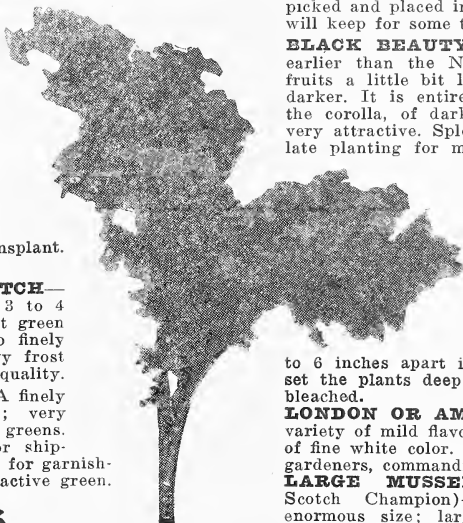
KALE

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 5,000 plants; 2 oz. for an acre.

Cultivation is similar to cabbage. Very hardy and used mostly during the winter. The leaves are best after touched by frost and may be left during winter. Sow in May in a rich, light soil, in rows 2½ ft. apart and thin to 2 inches in the row, or sow in boxes or frames and transplant. Cultivate often.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Grows sometimes to a height of 3 to 4 feet, bearing long plume-like, light green leaves which are deeply cut, also finely cut at edges. A moderately heavy frost improves rather than injures its quality.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH—A finely curled dwarf spreading variety; very hardy and used extensively for greens. Planted largely in the South for shipping; also used for the garden and for garnishing. Leaves are long and an attractive green.



HERBS

SORREL (LARGE LEAVED FRENCH)—The best garden variety, having large pale green leaves of fine quality. Sow in drills early in the spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

ROSEMARY—A hardy perennial. Used for flavoring meats and soups.

DILL—Its seeds are used for seasoning. Its largest use is for dill pickles.

LAVENDER—A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high.

SAVORY, SUMMER—A hardy aromatic herb 12 or 15 inches high, extensively used for seasoning, especially in dressings and soups.

THYME—An aromatic perennial herb eight or ten inches high, used principally for seasoning.

SAGE—One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning.

ANISE—The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Used for seasoning.

LEEK

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One-third ounce to 100 ft. row; 5 lbs. to one acre.

Similar requirements as for Onions. Sow early in April in rows 1 ft. apart, covering one inch. Transplant or thin

to 6 inches apart in row. When transplanting set the plants deep so that the bottom will be bleached.

LONDON OR AMERICAN FLAG—A large variety of mild flavor. Grows tall and thick and of fine white color. Always popular with market gardeners, commanding a ready sale.

LARGE MUSSELBURGH (Carentan, or Scotch Champion)—Favorite market sort of enormous size; large, broad leaves; flavor is very mild.

HORSE RADISH

Grow it in your own garden and grate fresh. Plant the sets small end down in rows 2 feet apart, about 18 inches apart in the row. It does best in rich, loose soil set slanting and covered about two or three inches.

If at all possible increase your garden space next season, thereby supplying more fresh vegetables for the table at a minimum amount of cost. Make that waste space pay a dividend. Your favorite dish can be supplied in abundance with a few moments time devoted to the preparing of ground and planting.



Leek

LETTUCE



PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 75 ft. row; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

Lettuce requires a mellow, moist and rich soil for best results. For early crop sow in hotbed or boxes inside. Outdoor culture can be started as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Sow in rows 1½ ft. apart and thin to 3 inches between the plants in the row. Sow every 10 days. Water frequently. Head lettuce should stand 8 inches apart in the row.

LEAF VARIETIES

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—The best known and perhaps used more than any other variety of "leaf lettuce." Very early and hardy. Good either for outside or forcing under glass. Its growth is compact, and the leaves are thin, early and remarkably crisp and tender. Stands the summer heat well.

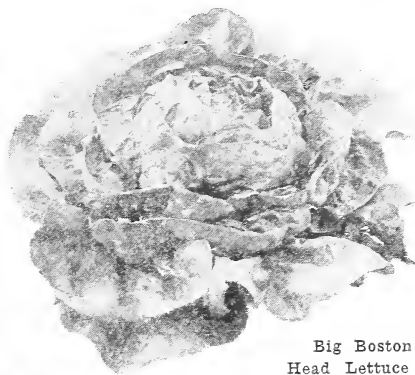
EARLY PRIZE HEAD (Seed White)—A large, clustering, non-heading lettuce, most excellent for the home garden and undoubtedly the most easily grown variety in cultivation. It is too tender, however, to stand shipping or handling on the market. The leaves are finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged with brownish red and are very crisp, tender and sweet.

GRAND RAPIDS—Perhaps the best variety for forcing. A splendid variety for garden purposes, somewhat similar to Black Seeded Simpson except that the leaves are more crimped and curled. Used extensively for garnishing. One of the most popular for home gardens.

HEAD VARIETIES

ICEBERG—This is of the distinct crisp-head or cabbage-head type. It differs from all described above in having mid-ribs which bend in, curving over the center, forming most tightly folded heads. One of the most delicious of the entire crisp-head class, becoming ready for use in from 80 to 85 days after sowing seeds.

BIG BOSTON—A very popular variety with market gardeners both in the North and South. Foliage is a very light green with ruffled edges, heads are large, compact, making



Big Boston
Head Lettuce



them very good for shipping purposes.

ALL SEASONS—A large, solid-headed variety and well known for its fine cream-white color, making it very desirable for table use. Very tender, crisp and sweet.

MAY KING—Very hardy; can be planted very early in the spring-time. Matures early, forming a large, solid head. Inner leaves are blanched to a creamy white, the outer ones are somewhat tinged with brown. Fine either for home or market use.

MUSTARD

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row.

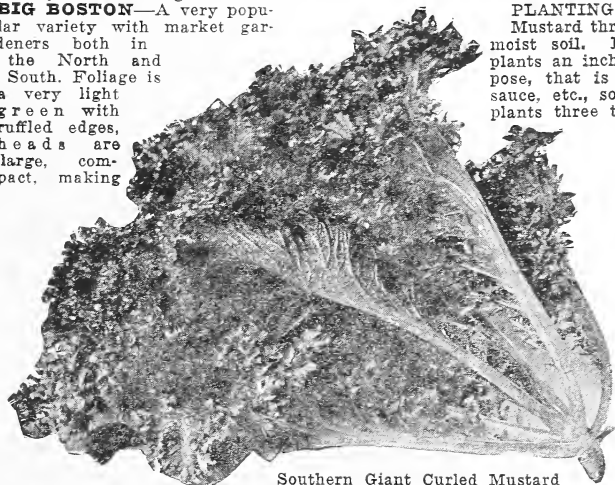
Mustard thrives best in a rich, quick, loose and naturally moist soil. For salad, sow in rows 1 foot apart with plants an inch or two apart in the row. For general purpose, that is when seed is required for pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow in rows one and one-half feet apart and plants three to four inches apart in the row. Cover the seed about one-half inch. Sow every ten days for succession.

Mustard is grown to quite a large extent in all parts of the country.

CHINESE BROAD LEAF—The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Plant is of very quick growth and fairly upright. This sort is preferred by many, as it is more easily prepared for the table than rougher leaved sorts.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Leaves large, light green with a tinge of yellow; much crimped and frilled at edges. Used for flavoring salads, etc.

WHITE LONDON—Leaves are white and when young are used for salad. A very desirable variety for the home garden as well as for market use.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

MUSKMELON



Each year sees the Muskmelon or Cantaloupe become more popular as a table vegetable, and as a result the demand for them has caused a sharp advance in price which makes this delicious cucurbit a profitable crop for the market gardener. At the same time the small home garden should not be without its one or two varieties of this tempting vegetable.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre

Muskmelons require a warm, sunny location. Sew in a rich, sandy loam in hills 4 to 6 ft. apart. About 10 seeds to a hill and thinning later, leaving the five strongest. Cover the seeds 1 inch. To assist in ripening the fruit remove any leaves which may prevent the sun from reaching the melons. S. F. means salmon fleshed.

OSAGE—Perhaps the most popular red or salmon-fleshed variety shape, skin very dark green and in existence. Medium size, oval slightly netted. The flesh is a rich salmon color—very thick and meaty. Flavor excellent and sweet. Grows throughout the country and used extensively by market gardeners in many sections. Our seed is of carefully selected stock.

The Famous Rocky Ford Melon



HACKENSACK EXTRA EARLY—The Hackensack has long been the leading variety of cantaloupe melon grown in New Jersey for the eastern markets. This variety has all the features of the old sort, but is from eight to ten days earlier.

ROCKY FORD (Netted Gem)—A really famous variety, known throughout the country for its exceptionally good qualities. Melons are netted and ribbed, solid green flesh and very sweet. Our seed is of selected stock.

HOODOO (S. F.)—Of fine quality and extensively planted by home gardeners. In size it is equal to Rocky Ford. Flesh very thick, salmon color; excellent shipper.

TIP TOP (S. F.)—Excellent variety, either for home garden or market use. Very hardy and of Tip Top quality. Fine flavor, has thick, salmon colored flesh, sweet and juicy. We have an excellent strain of seed.

HONEY DEW—A new melon of the "Casaba" type. Fruit large and oval in form. About 10 inches long and 8 inches in diameter. Surface is smooth and hard, without ribbing or netting. Creamy white in color, turning to a lemon tint when fully ripe. Flesh light

emerald green, very thick, ripening to the rind, very tender and melting with an extreme sweetness, found in no other melon. A very good keeper, and matures with the Osage.

PINK QUEEN—This delicious melon is the same size and shape as the Rocky Ford. Is of strong growth, deeply netted and bred to resist disease and blight. Vines are vigorous and very productive, shape slightly oblong of medium size. The flesh is a deep rich salmon pink; very thick, fine grain and edible almost to the rind, of a delicious flavor.

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK—One of the most popular of the newer strains of shipping melons, and also highly esteemed on account of its rust-resisting qualities; is larger than the Rocky Ford, but not quite so early, although it bears longer and is more productive.



Tip Top

WATERMELON



Wonderful Sugar, a perfect melon and a good shipper

COLE'S EARLY—A very early variety and used extensively throughout the Northern States for this reason. Comparatively small melon, almost round, color light green with dark stripes. Flesh red, very juicy and sweet.

IRISH GREY—A new heat resistant grey melon; deep red flesh, hard and sweet, without hard center. The Irish Grey closely resembles Kleckley Sweet except the color. A good shipper and becoming a great favorite.

WONDERFUL SUGAR—Oblong in shape. A light green melon with ragged stripes of a darker green. Flesh deep red and very sweet. Does well in northern states and is a good shipper.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—This variety ripens early and is considered by many the sweetest, juiciest and most delicious of all. Specially fine for the home garden. The skin is dark green, faintly striped. Flesh bright red and peculiarly sweet, rich, crisp and of pleasing flavor.

HALBERT HONEY—A fine melon for the home garden. It is large, attractive, oblong in shape; rind dark green; flesh crimson; very sweet and tender. The vines grow quickly, and melons ripen even in the Northern states. It is not a good shipper, but it is one of the sweetest melons yet introduced.

PLANTING DIRECTOINS— ½ oz. to 100 hills; ¼ lbs. per acre.

Watermelons require a long season and do better where planted in a loose, sandy loam and in a sunny exposure. It is advisable to mix some well-rotted manure in each hill. The hills should be 8 feet apart each way. Place a shovel full or two of rich, loose soil on each hill and plant 10 seeds in each. When the plants are up thin out and leave the five strongest. Fertilize often with liquid manure and remove any leaves shading the melons.

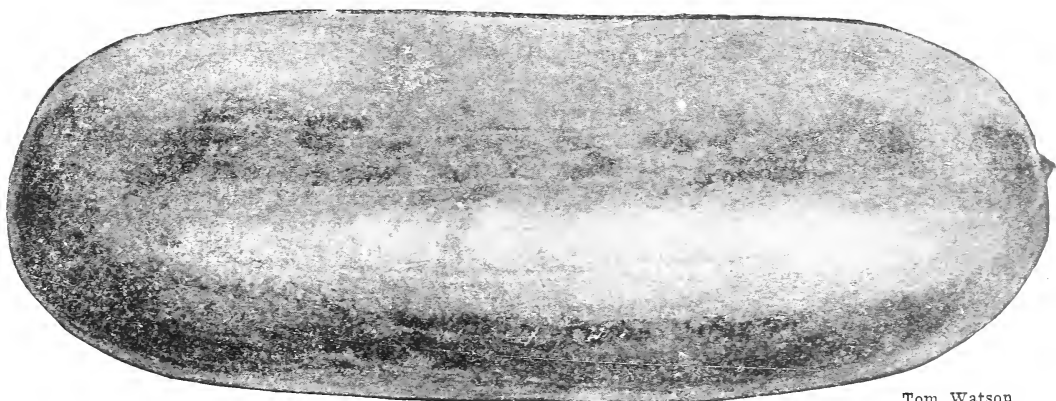
TOM WATSON—No melon ever introduced has sprung into popular favor so quickly as the Tom Watson. It is the watermelon of today and for the future, as it possesses all the fine qualities of a perfect variety, both as to its productiveness, quality and

for transportation to distant markets without damage. Its size ranges from eighteen to twenty-four inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter. Color dark green, deep red flush, which extends close to the rind, free from core, crisp, melting and of finest flavor. It also commands the highest market prices.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—A grand old variety. Medium in size; the melons are long and very dark green. The flesh is bright red, solid and very sweet. Once tried, it needs no argument.

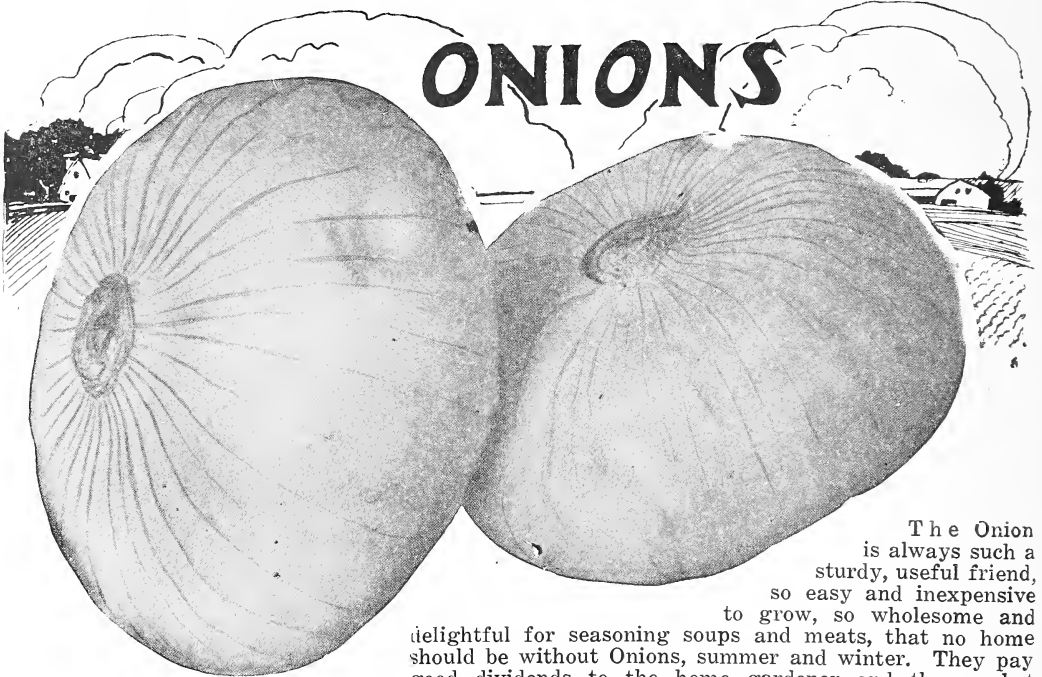
GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—A variety which has gained great popularity throughout the entire country for its size and fine shipping qualities. Shape oblong of light green color and beautifully mottled and striped with a lighter green shade. Flesh scarlet, very solid, and both sweet and delicious, rind very thin.

SWEETHEART—A very early large-sized melon. Nearly round. Skin light mottled green with netted lines of a darker shade. Rind thin but tough, bears shipment well. Flesh deep, rich red, crisp and melting. A good shipper.



Tom Watson

ONIONS



Crystal White Wax Onions

is your time, don't let another year roll by without devoting some space to the growing of this useful and profitable vegetable. You will be doubly repaid for the time and trouble.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 100 ft. row; 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Onions require a very rich soil. Spread well-rotted manure liberally over the ground in fall, plow or spade this under deep. Leave the ground lay rough during winter. The alternate thawing and freezing will help to pulverize the soil. In spring prepare seed-bed smooth and level. Plant as early as possible in rows 1 foot apart and thin to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch between the plants. Cultivate often and keep onions free from weeds.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

The most popular variety of Yellow Globe on the market. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Color an attractive yellow. Our strain of this seed is choice and has been carefully selected.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

—One of the best of the Globe varieties. Large in size, fine in quality, bringing a ready sale anywhere. Color a silvery white. When sown thick they can be used for green or bunch onions. Our strain of this seed is of a fine quality.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

Similar in good qualities to Southport Yellow Globe. Fine shipper, being used extensively through

the South. A good yielder, and matures early. Color is a rich, dark red; thin, glossy skin.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A well known and standard variety; heavy cropper and excellent keeper; skin of light yellow, even color. Ripens early. The onions are firm, solid and keep well during the winter.

WHITE PORTUGAL—A very early variety, flat in shape and a good keeper. Can be used for pickling. color pure white; a favorite with onion sets growers. This seed is of selected strain.

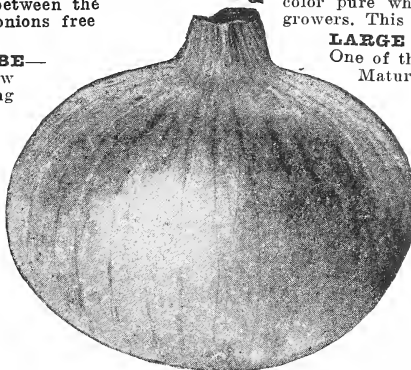
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

One of the most popular winter varieties.

Matures late and makes very large onions. They are thick, though well flattened; the outer skin is a deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, tinted pink and nearly as mild as the lighter skinned sorts. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX

—This new variety is very popular with the onion growers of the South. An absolutely pure white onion of a beautiful wavy appearance. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure.



Southport White Globe

OKRA OR GUMBO

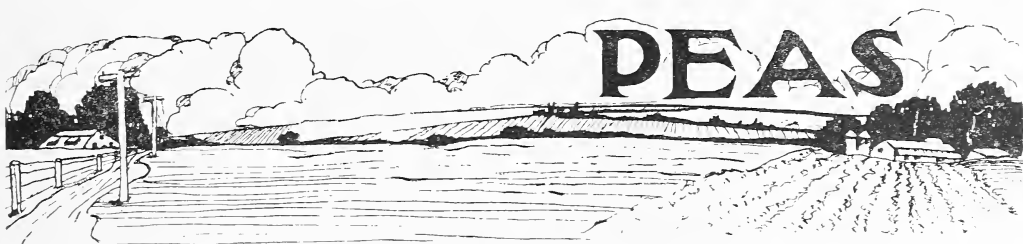
This is a highly esteemed vegetable throughout the entire country, being used in soups when young and tender, to which it imparts an aromatic flavor. We have selected the two most popular varieties to supply our customers' needs.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row.

Requires a rich soil. Okra is a tropical plant and should be planted when all danger of frost is past. Sow in rows 3 ft. apart and thin to 10 to 12 inches between plants in the row. The green pods are used in soups and stews and are very nourishing.

WHITE VELVET—Distinct in appearance; the large pods are perfectly round, smooth, an attractive velvety white, of superior flavor and tenderness. Plant dwarf, of compact, branching growth; very prolific.

IMPROVED DWARF—A very early sort; pods short. Fine quality and very productive.



PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One pound to 125 foot row; one acre requires about 100 pounds.

Peas are safe to sow as early as the ground can be worked. They do well in cool weather. Select a light, not too rich soil, or they will run to vine too much. Sow double rows, these to be 6 inches apart and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. between the double rows, and drop the peas every 3 inches and covering $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Like the Flowering Sweet Peas, the garden variety will produce better if 6-inch deep furrows are made, covering 1 inch at the time of sowing and filling in the furrow when the plants are nicely started.

SMOOTH VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY—This excellent strain of smooth peas is one of the best ever offered. Equally as early as Alaska, the peas are much better in flavor. The vines are quite slender and of very quick growth.

ALASKA—A well known pea among canners and truckers for early use. Fine for home gardens; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.: one of the earliest of the round varieties. Pods blunt at the ends. Peas green in color when ripe. A popular early variety.

WRINKLED VARIETIES

AMERICAN WONDER—A widely known and prolific variety, bearing well filled pods; matures early. We recommend this pea very highly for the home garden. Height about 12 inches.

LITTLE MARVEL—An early variety of English origin which has found great favor in America. It matures about the same time as "American Wonder." Grows about 15 inches high. Has dark green foliage and vines heavily set with pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length. Filled with 6 to 9 dark green peas of fine quality.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Somewhat larger than American Wonder, but matures a trifle later. Pods contain 6 to 8 large peas. Height 15 inches.

THE HARVESTER—A magnificent new medium early pea. The vigorous, healthy vines grow about 20 inches high and are very productive of beautiful dark green pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The splendid drought resisting qualities make it a most profitable pea for either the home or market garden.

LATON—A new first early pea of unexcelled value.



Extra Early Peas

It is not only early, but is of splendid quality and unusually productive. Although it is a dwarf sort, growing only 15 to 18 inches in height. It excels in yield and equals in size of pods the Gradus. The pods are deep bluish-green, pointed at the end, generally borne singly and measure 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The peas number 7 to 10 to the pod, are large size and of delicious flavor. The vines are vigorous in growth, deep green in color and require no support. We recommend this variety highly.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY—A very early wrinkled pea. Pods are very large, being about 14 inches in length, uniformly well shaped, pointed, handsome and more attractive than the first early variety. The peas are large, of splendid quality and light green color, which they retain after cooking.

THOMAS LAXTON—This well-known variety is an early wrinkled pea of great merit. Vines have vigorous growth; hardy and productive, and of a dark green color. Pods are large and well filled with peas of excellent quality. One of the best sorts for home or market garden use. Height 4 feet.

TELEPHONE—A leader with market gardeners. Hardy and very productive. Pods often 4 to 5 inches long, well filled with a fine quality of peas; considered a main crop variety and one of the best for either home or market use. Height four feet.

NEW DWARF PIONEER—The finest dwarf first early wrinkled pea of recent introduction. The pods are of a handsome deep bluish green, 4 inches long, fully as large as the Gradus, and filled with eight and ten large, tender, rich-flavored peas. Height of vine, 15 inches; require no support to get the best results. In quality, flavor and productiveness, this pea is all that can be desired.

PARSLEY

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 150 ft. row; 5 lbs. to acre.

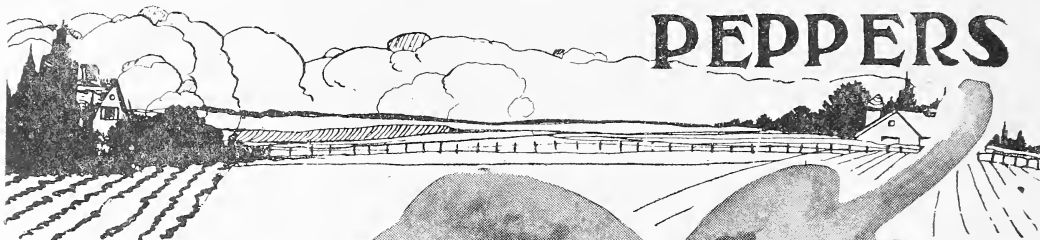
Parsley will do well in any garden soil but thrives best in a rich, mellow loam. The seed germinates s'ow and it is well to soak the seed in warm water before seeding. Sow either in boxes or under glass and transplant to open ground in rows 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart and 4 to 6 inches between plants in the row. In fall take up a few plants and keep in boxes inside.

HAMBURG OR TURNIP-ROOTED—This variety is grown principally for its roots; highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Leaves very large, very tender, dark green, crinkly and curled. Can be used either for out-of-doors or greenhouse culture.



Champion Moss Curled



PEPPERS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One oz. to 1,500 plants.

Grow best in garden loam and sunny exposure. Sow in boxes or under glass 6 weeks before planting out. When all danger of frost is past, transplant in rows 2½ ft. apart and 2 ft. between plants. Cultivate often in dry weather.

PIMENTO OR PERFECTION

This is the sweetest pepper grown, as it does not contain the slightest trace of fieryness. The plants are extremely productive, and peppers are medium in size and of a shape which is desirable for filling, and when prepared in this manner they are delicious. It may be used in preparing salads and for flavoring, in which case it will add a fresh and delightful flavor. The flesh is quite thick and the pepper may be scalded for peeling the skin off. When fully ripe the peppers are of a brilliant red color and very attractive.

BELL OR BULL NOSE—The plants are vigorous, about two feet high, compact and very productive, ripening their crop uniformly and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or in stuffed pepper. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe.

RUBY KING—A large sort, 4½ to 6 inches long, and 3½ to 4 inches thick. Color a ruby red at maturity; excellent quality. Among the best sorts for pickling. Used for stuffing.

LONG RED CAYENNE—The well known favorite hot pepper, fruits conical-shaped 3 to 4 inches long of bright red color, and are borne in great profusion. Very prolific for so large a pepper. Matures in about 125 days.



Ruby King Peppers

PEANUTS

It is not generally known that the peanut will grow and produce in the north, but today large farms are devoted to the growing of this profitable crop.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—15 lbs. per acre.

Plant early in spring in rows 3 feet apart, placing the nuts 8 to 12 in. apart in the row. Cultivate often. If started early, Peanuts can be grown successfully in the central states. Include some in your order as a trial.



Virginia Peanuts

RED SPANISH—Very popular variety and especially noted for its sweetness and fine flavor. Is somewhat smaller than Virginia.

VIRGINIA—This is the common large peanut grown in the South. Very profitable variety to grow and easily cultivated; very erect. It has the largest pods and more kernels with fewer imperfect pods than any variety. The vines make valuable forage for stock.

PUMPKIN

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One oz. to 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. to acre.

Where corn will grow well, Pumpkins will grow. If planted among corn drop 3 to 4 seeds every second or third hill. If

planted alone sow in hills 8 feet apart each way, 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin to the five strongest.

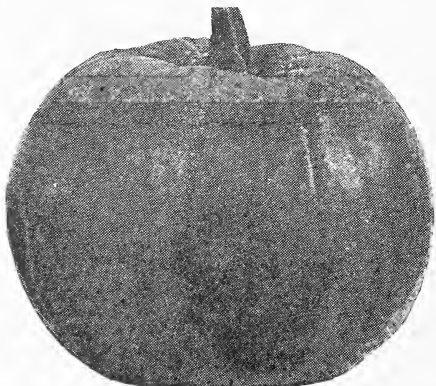
WINTER LUXURY—A fine variety for cooking, 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Color golden yellow, which shows a faint netting over the entire surface, not unlike that found on a russet apple. A very good keeper for winter use.

MAMMOTH PRIZE—Is unusually productive and of exceptionally fine quality and flavor. Very extensively grown. A favorite variety with canners and home growers; the best for exhibition purposes and a dependable sort in every way. Deep creamy red color. Nearly round, slightly flattened at top and bottom. Flesh is deep orange red and fine grained. Matures fully in about 90 days.

CUSHAW—A popular crookneck variety with a hard, creamy white shell. An excellent table variety, having much the same quality as the squash. It grows to a good size and is productive. Used for stock feeding also.

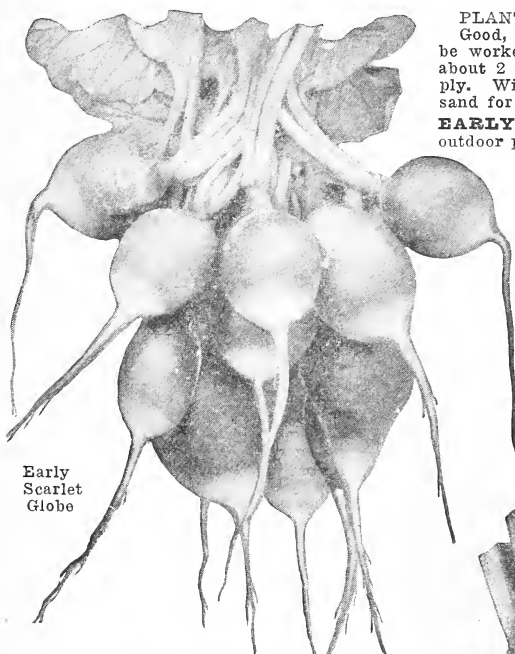
CONNECTICUT FIELD—Probably the most popular corn-field pumpkin grown, for stock purposes. Suitable also for table use, and in pies.

JAPANESE PIE—Fruits are medium size and nearly round, flesh yellow, smooth and covered with fine netting; fine flavor and good keeper.



Mammoth Prize Pumpkin

RADISHES



Early
Scarlet
Globe

PARSNIPS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 3 lbs. to acre.

Requires a deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow early in spring in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cover seeds three-fourths inch. Seeds germinate slow. Parsnips are hardy and can be kept outside all winter.

HOLLOW CROWN—An excellent variety. The roots are long, smooth, with a deep hollow crown, tender and sweet; a heavy yielder; cooks evenly to the center which is tender and soft like the outside portions.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY—A fine half long variety, with smooth roots; fine quality; recommended highly for home garden and market use.

MAGNUM BONUM—A very productive variety; handsome, long, superior quality; a favorite for market.

TURNIPS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One ounce to 150 foot row; one pound to an acre.

Turnips do well in a rich, light, sandy soil. Sow as early as the ground can be worked in spring in rows 15 inches apart and thin to 6 to 8 inches in row. Turnips need plenty of moisture and can be planted every two weeks or so up to late in August.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Popular in shape; good size and very attractive in appearance. The roots are reddish purple above the ground and white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. One of the best for home and market. A fine keeper.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Similar to the above, except that the color is pure white. Flesh clear white; mild, sweet and tender.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—A popular variety for table use. Roots are flat, of medium size. Purple or dark red above ground, and white below. Delicious flavor.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—An early variety, with small strap leaved tops; shape is flat, color is white with purple top. Flesh pure white, of excellent quality.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 150 ft. row.

Good, rich, sandy loam is best. Sow as early as ground can be worked in spring in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and thin to about 2 inches apart. Sow every 10 days for a continuous supply. Winter radishes are sown in August and can be packed in sand for winter use.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—This is a splendid variety for outdoor planting or for hotbed or green house. We consider it the best of the round scarlet sorts. Matures very early with a small growth of tops; solid, very uniform in shape, color bright scarlet. Crisp and tender.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP—A turnip-shaped white radish. Its color is pure white, almost crystal, so clear and transparent. Its quality is excellent. It is of a turnip shape, has a short top, is very rapid growing.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED—A favorite with market gardeners for outdoor planting, also for home garden; matures very early; turnip shaped; scarlet in color, with distinct white tip.

ICICLE—A fine white radish about 5 inches in length and quite slender. This is one of the very best of the summer radishes. Skin is smooth and thin.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick-growing, olive-shaped radish, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Color a beautiful deep rose scarlet, except for a little clear white at the blunt end. Fine for home garden use.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Matures in 25 days from sowing, roots 6 inches long.

FALL OR WINTER

LONG BLACK SPANISH—The most popular winter radish. Roots almost black, long and slightly wrinkled. Flesh is white.

WHITE CHINESE or CELESTIAL WINTER—This largest Winter Radish develops roots averaging 6 to 9 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter.



Our seed has proven so satisfactory as to its high quality that we receive hundreds of testimonials each year.



Hollow Crown



SQUASHES



Rich in flavor and fine grained flesh distinguish our Squash from many of the common sorts. From this selection you can choose those varieties best adapted for baking, for pies, or for keeping and shipping qualities.

SQUASH

The Squash has become so popular in recent years that many gardeners are now planting it extensively for the market. Its numerous cooking qualities have created a large demand. The varieties we list below are known to be the best, and we do not hesitate to recommend them to our customers.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 50 hills. About 4 pounds to an acre.

Squash does best in a good, rich soil. Sow in hills 4 to 5 feet apart for summer squash. Sow 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, thinning to the five strongest plants. Winter varieties need 6 to 8 feet between hills.

WHITE BUSH—An early round, flat squash; color clear white; handsomely scalloped; sometimes called "Patty-Pan." Is one of the best early summer squashes.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—A well-known summer variety. It has a warted shell of bright yellow; excellent quality.

HUBBARD—An old favorite; shell a very dark green, smooth and exceedingly hard. Flesh deep orange color and very thick; splendid for baking or pies.

BOSTON MARROW—A very productive fall or winter variety of medium size, oval shape and thin skin, used largely for canning and for pies. Fruits are bright orange color with a light shading of cream.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

This wide-known plant is very often called "Oyster Plant," and is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables, possessing a distinct oyster flavor when cooked. Roots can remain outside all winter and dug up whenever they are wanted. Looks somewhat like Parsnips and the culture is practically the same. Used largely for soup.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 8 pounds to the acre.

Requires a long season and a deep, rich soil. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart and thin to 6 inches between plants in row. Cover seed three-fourths inch. Salsify is hardy and will stand severe freezing without injury. Prepared and handled the same as parsnip.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This variety is large and strong, growing with long, smooth, white tapering roots and is less liable to branch than other sorts. Fine for the home garden.



Salsify

SPINACH

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

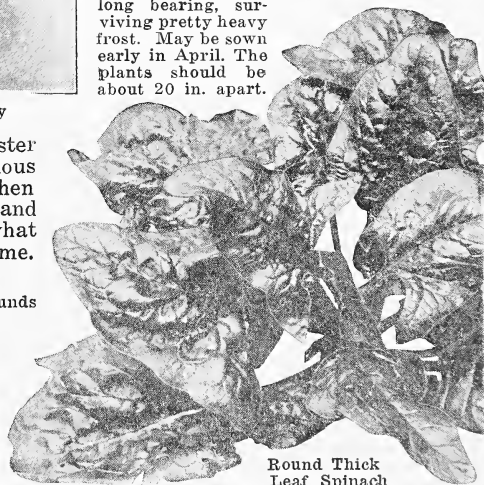
Requires a very rich, loose, moist soil. Spade or plow under well rotted manure should be 12 to 18 inches apart and thin in the fall. For spring culture the rows to about six inches between plants. Spinach can be sown in the fall for early spring use. Cover seed-bed with straw, leaves, etc.

VICTORIA—A popular variety with large dark green and very thick leaves of fine quality; usually blunt or rounded at the ends. About as early as any and remaining fit for use a long time.

ROUND THICK LEAF—A rapid grower, forming a cluster of slightly crimped dark leaves of good quality; perhaps the most popular variety of Spinach grown.

PRICKLY OR WINTER—Similar to Long Standing. Seed is prickly; forms a very large plant, which is hardy. A trifle later in maturity than the round seeded sorts. Can be planted either in fall or spring.

NEW ZEALAND—This is a plant of a different genus; entirely distinct from the common Spinach. It grows 4 to 5 feet high, thrives during the hot weather; can be cut nearly all summer. New leaves will grow where others are cut off if you preserve the main shoot, and will continue in long bearing, surviving pretty heavy frost. May be sown early in April. The plants should be about 20 in. apart.



Round Thick Leaf Spinach

TOMATOES



PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for about 2,000 plants.

Sow inside in boxes or in hotbeds where the temperature is about 65 degrees. Transplant when 3 inches high to 3x3 inches each way. Transplanting will make an abundance of fibrous roots and also stocky plants. Plant outdoors when all danger of frost is past in runs 1 ft. apart and 3 ft. apart in row. Sunny exposure and fairly rich soil is best. Trim off part of foliage to expose tomatoes to the sun.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The best yellow tomato, the handsome fruits are of good size and very smooth, solid, and meaty, and of mild flavor. On account of being a bright yellow color it makes an attractive dish when served together with red fruited tomatoes. Is medium early in ripening and a prolific bearer, beginning to ripen in 95 to 100 days. Many consider this yellow tomato better flavored than red varieties, as it is claimed to be less acid.

PONDEROSA—Vines are of strong growth, producing large clusters of fruit. Often called "Beef Steak" on account of its large size and thick, solid flesh. Seed cells are small. Color a dark red, somewhat purple. Fruits weighing one pound or more are not uncommon. Fine for slicing.

STONE—The Stone is always of good size, deep through from stem to blossom end and very firm. Skin is bright scarlet, perfectly smooth, and strong enough to stand shipping and long distance hauling to perfection. This variety is very popular and has been on the market for many years, resulting in large tracts being devoted to this variety alone. The flesh is very solid and of finest flavor. Seed cells are small and few. The Stone is now recognized by all as the greatest canning tomato.

BEAUTY — Although introduced many years ago, this is still one of the most popular purple-colored tomatoes. The plants make a strong growth, are hardy, and bear profusely. The fruit is produced in clusters of four to six, is large, of perfect shape, and retains its size until late in the season. It ripens early, has firm flesh of excellent quality, and the seed cells are very small. A splendid sort for slicing. For home market it is excellent. May be pickled quite green; will ripen up nicely, look well and keep in perfect condition for several days.

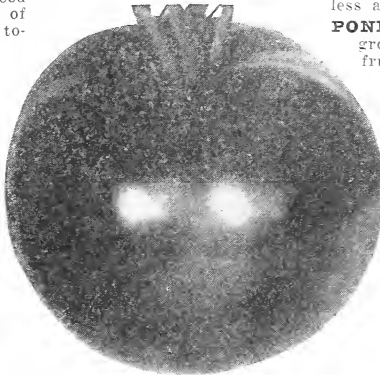
BONNY BEST—A very early sort. Attractive in shape and color. The flesh, as compared with other early sorts, is very solid. Vines are vigorous and very productive. Color deep scarlet. Excellent either for home garden or market.

DWARF STONE—A very remarkable dwarf variety. Stronger in growth and more erect than the Dwarf Champion, and fruit equal to the regular Stone in form, solidity and color; of fine flavor and highly recommended as a dwarf variety.

EARLIANA—This is the earliest smooth, bright red tomato of good size now in cultivation—nearly equal in size and quality to the best later kinds. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches that are of moderate growth, and well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen very early in the season.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—This famous early variety originated with a market gardener near Norristown, Pa., who is noted for the fine selection of almost every crop he grows; it is a remarkable variety which follows the Earliana in ripening, more solid and of finer form. Color bright scarlet, and a very desirable variety for either market or private garden.

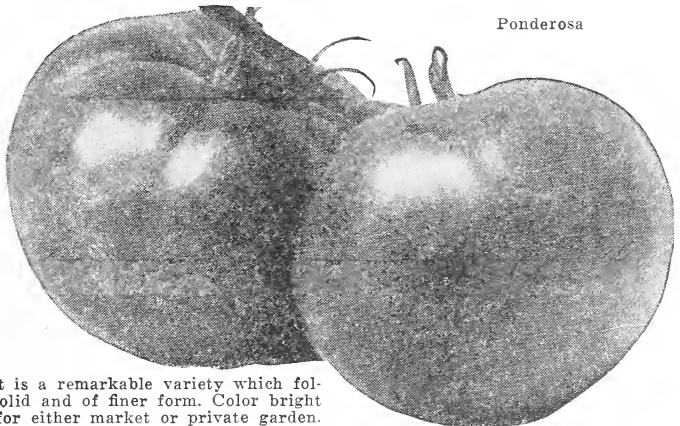
Beauty

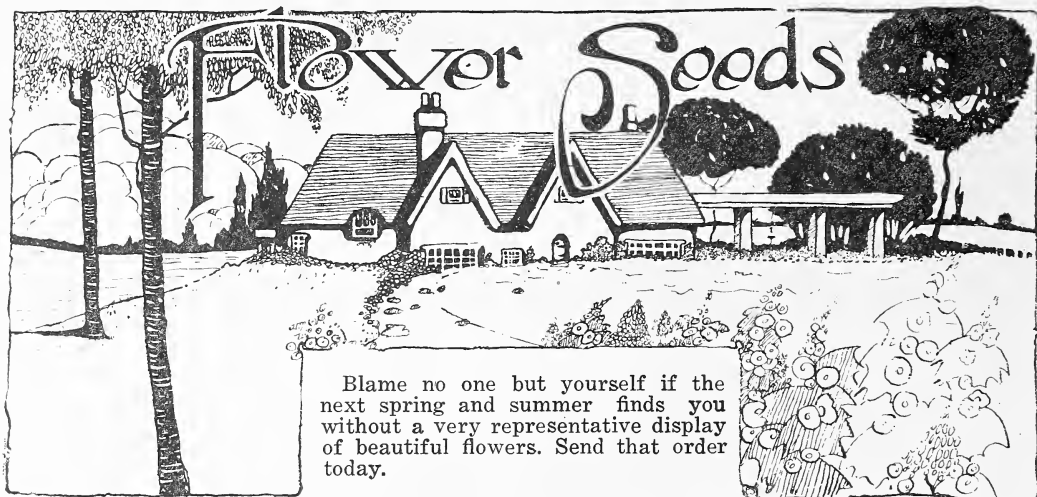


Dwarf Stone

One of the old reliable varieties

Ponderosa





Blame no one but yourself if the next spring and summer finds you without a very representative display of beautiful flowers. Send that order today.

Flowers are so inexpensive, and so easy to have, that they are not generally appreciated in proportion to what they do to make a place comfortable and beautiful. Even one or two sorts near a house, the small ones in beds and the larger plants standing alone, will do wonders toward lighting the place up and making it more homelike and habitable. And a larger collection properly grouped and arranged over a lawn or garden will make of almost any place a beautiful home and at the same time increase the commercial value of the property.

ACROCLINIUM—A pretty everlasting, bearing graceful, daisy-like flower, pretty bright rose, pink and white, which when cut in the bud stage can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Grows about two feet tall.

AGERATUM—A very free flowering plant from Mexico. They grow 18 to 24 inches tall and produce a profusion of blue and white flowers during the hot dry summer months. They make fine house plants in pots during winter time.

AGROSTEMMA (The Rose of Heaven)—A remarkably pretty annual, hardy; flowers like rose shaded white. Sow as you would radishes at different intervals, and a continuous supply of lovely cut flowers can be had all summer.

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-me-not)—2 feet. A hardy annual, branching freely and bearing a profusion of the most lovely flowers similar in all respects to the Forget-me-not, though the flowers are much larger and of finer color. Blooms early and continues all summer.

ANTIRRHINUM or SNAP-DRAGON—This flower is next to the sweet peas in popularity. Flowers of the most brilliant colors, which remain in bloom from early in July until frost. Seeds may be sown in a sunny situation the first part of May. If real early blossoms are desired they may be started in a box or hot bed and set out when danger of frost is past.

—The Giant Tall Mixed—A tall growing variety, about 3 feet high. It is very desirable for cutting, and is also used extensively for bedding and borders.

ANTIRRHINUM or SNAP-DRAGON—Half Dwarf Mixed—Flowers are equal in size and have the same variety of colors as those of the tall varieties. They are of a compact habit of growth, which makes them better suited for bedding purposes. Plants about 18 inches high.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS—The well-known annual flowers, such as Sweet Alyssum, Calloopsis, Calendula, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, etc., sow where they are intended to flower, either in lines or beds, covering not over four times their size, and firming the soil over them. For those which should be started indoors, such as Heliotrope, Celosia, Lobelia, Salvia, Vinca, Verbena, etc., the best plan is to sow in boxes, covering about one-eighth of an inch and pressing firmly; cover with a pane of glass and keep in a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees. Water carefully as needed. Transplant into boxes, an inch apart each way, or put into small pots until time to plant out. They should have an abundance of air.

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE—The plants grow to a height of two feet or more, producing beautiful spurred flowers. They are among our most popular hardy perennials.

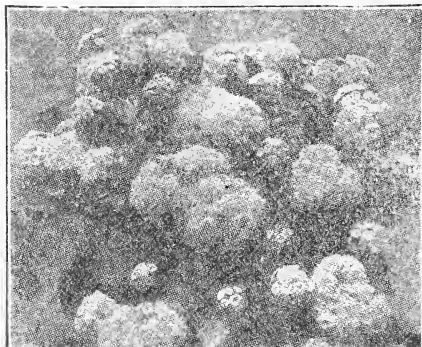
AMARANTHUS (Cladatus "Love Lies Bleeding")—Annuals of brilliant foliage growing from 3 to 4 feet high. May be used as borders for all plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive in a hot, sunny location if the soil is not too rich.

The flowers are a blood red in color.
ALYSSUM (Little Gem)—Little plants of dwarf, compact habit, about four inches high. Blooms continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Used extensively for borders, and also hanging baskets. Flowers are a pure white.

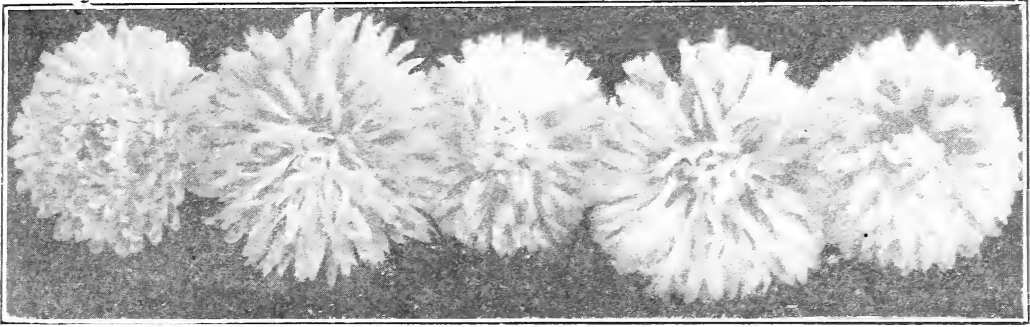
ASTERS—For early blossoms sow in boxes or hot bed in April and transplant as soon as danger from frost is past. Asters thrive in any good soil, but by cultivating frequently one can produce immense flowers measuring six inches across. Plant eight or nine inches apart.

—American Beauty—A late flowering strain coming into bloom about September.

—Giant Comet—Grows like a Chrysanthemum. It grows about two feet high and blooms very early. I offer five fine colors: Lavender, pink, white, purple, scarlet and blue; also mixed.



Ageratum



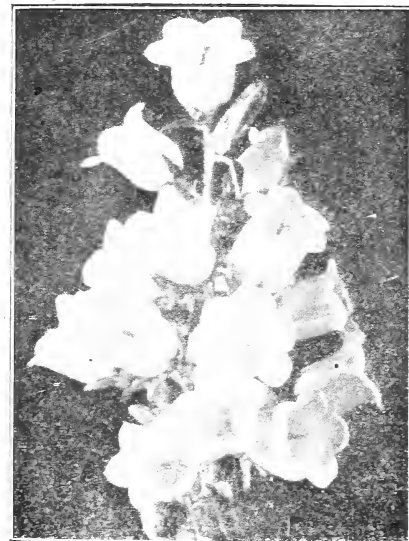
ASTERS—

- Queen of the Market—Probably the earliest of all the Asters. It is a low branching, free blooming aster and very popular. White, rose, scarlet, purple, blue, lavender, shell pink. Also mixed.
- Peony Flowered—A beautiful aster the shape of a peony flower. Sold only in mixed colors.
- Miss Roosevelt—A yellow aster turning to flesh color.
- Peerless Pink—A rich shell pink, late branching variety.
- Ostrich Feather—An aster that resembles Ostrich plumes. Very showy and fine for cut flowers. Sold only in mixed colors.
- Giant Branching—A popular late branching aster. Very fine. White, pink, lavender, purple, blue, scarlet; also mixed.
- Early Flowering—Very fine strain of early blooming Asters. You will like this variety. White, pink, rose, lavender, blue, red.

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER—No garden is complete without the Balsam or Lady Slipper. With its erect stem and brilliant double flowers clustered closely about it, gives the appearance of one solid mass of color. It is easily grown and blossoms profusely. Seed can be sown out of doors in May or started indoors in April and plants set out when danger of frost is over. Set the plants 18 inches apart.

BALLOON VINE—A free flowering vine reaching 10 to 15 feet bearing clusters of bloom and numbers of large, round inflated seed-buds resembling miniature balloons.

BELLIS (English Daisy)—A favorite perennial plant, which will stand the winter if given the protection of a few leaves or litter; in bloom from early Spring until well on in the Summer. Easily raised from seed; usually sown in August, but can be sown in Spring.



Campanula



Calliopsis

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)—A free-flowering annual, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers, suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture.

BUTTERFLY RUNNER—A new variety of Scarlet Runner Beans. A great favorite as an ornamental climber. Pink and white blossoms.

CACALIA—Each flower is a miniature paint brush of orange scarlet produced on long wiry stems which make it an excellent cut flower. Grows about 2 feet.

CALENDULA OR POT MARIGOLD—One of the most beautiful and popular garden annuals. Will thrive in any good garden soil. They produce a fine effect in beds and mixed borders and are also valuable for pot culture. They vary in color from the lightest shade of yellow to the darkest orange. One foot high.

CANARY BIRD VINE—A dainty vine with beautiful cut leaves and delicate flowers of a clear yellow, somewhat resembling a canary with expanded wings.

CALLIOPSIS—Quick growing annuals with brilliant flowers and fern-like leaves. Sow them where they are to bloom and thin out to six inches apart. For a solid compact border they may be planted closer. If cut occasionally they will bloom all spring.

CAMPANULA or CANTERBURY BELLS (Perennial)—Large, bell-shaped flowers, of exquisite colors—blue, pink and white. They are very ornamental plants with perfect masses of bloom, often bearing 100 to 200 blossoms on one spike. Sow seed in the open ground, cover lightly and thin plants to stand 12 inches apart.

CANDYTUFT—The Candytuft is a popular flower for cutting. Seed sown in the autumn produces flowers early in the spring. Seed sown in April will produce flowers in June. Successive plantings may be made and thus furnish cut flowers during the entire summer. They are easily cultivated and look best in beds or masses. Mixture of all varieties and colors.

CARNATION (Marguerite)—Finest double mixed. Beautiful long-stemmed flowers, sweet-scented and of a large size. If given a slight protection they will live through the winter and begin blossoming early in the spring and continue blossoming throughout the summer. Mixed colors.

CENTURIA (Bachelors Button)—One of the hardy, old fashioned flowers. One planting is usually sufficient as they re-seed themselves and come up year after year. Cyanus, double mixed, all colors, including rose, blue and white.

CELOSIA OR COCKSCOMB—Plants produce bright red combs which can be cut and dried for winter use. Its bright color will attract attention anywhere. Seed may be started in boxes or sown out of doors in May. Thrives best in rather light soil.

CLARKIA—A hardy annual growing about two feet tall. The branches are covered with bright colored flowers resembling miniature double hollyhocks.

COSMOS—One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. We offer only the choice, large-flowering strains. To make sure of flowering early, Cosmos should be started indoors and transplanted into dry, sandy, or poor soil, in a sunny situation.

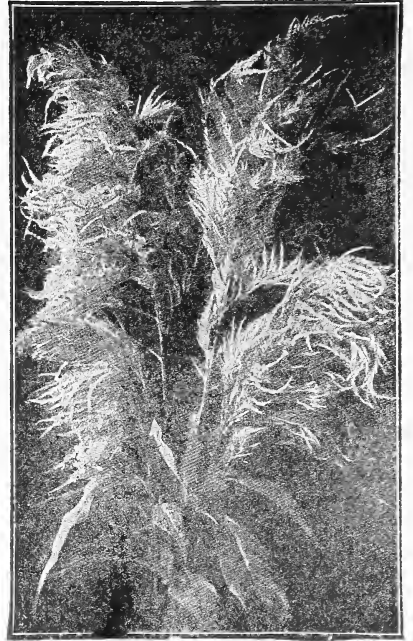
—Early Flowering—Seed started early in the house or frame, will produce flowers a month earlier than Mammoth Perfection.

—Mammoth Perfection—Large flowers on long stems, lasting until frost.

—New Double Varieties—These called double crested are not fully double, but are double crested, having double centers and a row of petals around the base of the flower; very effective.

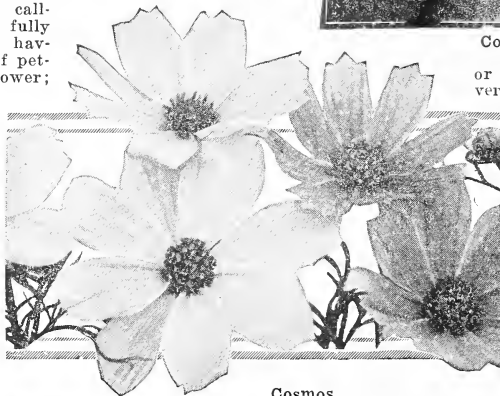
ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM—Plants are of upright growth, producing abundance of white and yellow flowers. Excellent for cutting. Coromarium, double mixed.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (Scarlet Woolflower)—The most showy garden flower in cultivation. Plants grow two to six feet high and throw out scores of branches, bearing beautiful, ball-shaped flower heads resembling balls of scarlet wool. The flowers bloom profusely throughout the summer and fall and retain their beauty and col-



Cockscomb

or until destroyed by severe frost. Flowers when cut in a fresh state and carefully dried will keep their shape and color for a considerable length of time. Start seed if convenient in a box or hot bed about four weeks before time to transplant to the garden.



Cosmos

CLEOME (Giant Spider Plant)—A tall showy garden annual producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose color, easy cultivation, blooms until late. Is also a good bee plant.

CYPRESS VINE—A slender climber of quick growth, having small finely divided dark green foliage. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms and is very desirable for ornamental trellises or wire supports.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—One of the most popular perennials producing spires of blossoms three to five feet high. White, pink, rose and mottled flowers.

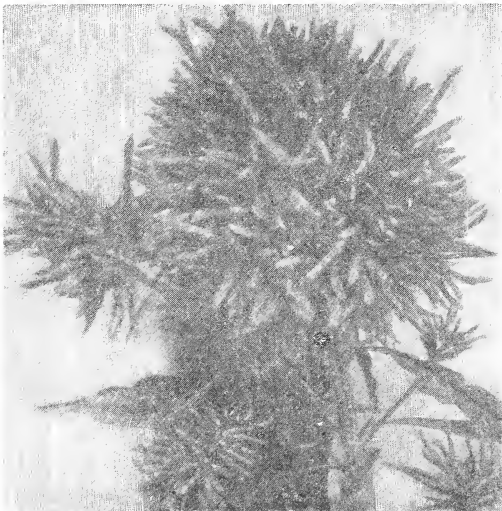
GLAUCIUM (Horned Poppy)—Showy, hardy perennial, with large, poppy-like flowers and glaucous blue foliage; of easiest culture. Two feet. Tricolor.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—A dwarf sunflower growing about 3 feet tall. Make a rich showing when grouped in mixed flower borders.

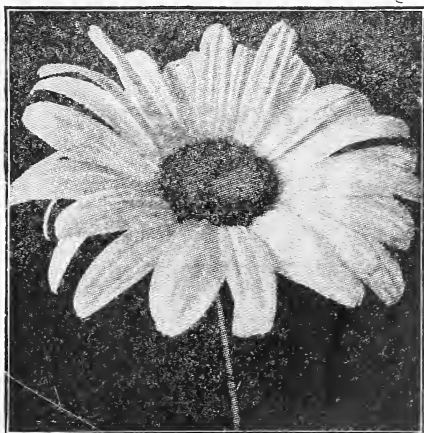
CENTAUREAS—Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflowers, Sweet Sultans, etc. They are perfectly hardy, will grow almost anywhere, and are in demand as cut flowers.

CORNFLOWERS (Centaurea Cyanus)—These are also known as Bachelor's Button, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Bluet. Attractive flowers of easiest culture. Sow early in spring in the beds where they are to bloom.

ROYAL SWEET SULTANS (Centaurea Imperialis)—The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best to sow very early in the spring.



Chinese Woolflower



Shasta Daisy

A very popular flower and used with effect in group and border plantings.

DAISY (Shasta)—Hardy perennial, producing flowers of a pure white, often measuring 5 inches across. Long stemmed. Excellent as a cut flower. They make a showy hedge as they are covered with flowers from early fall until hard frost.

DAHLIAS—It is not generally realized that most beautiful Dahlias may be grown and flowered in late Summer and Autumn from Spring sown seed. Many of them, differing from any of the named varieties on the market, and some from seed are equally beautiful, the production of novel forms and combinations of colorings being most interesting.

—Single Giant Perfection—This variety produces flowers of immense size of the most bewildering variety of color.

—Double Large Flowering—Double show and fancy sorts.

—Double Cactus Flowered Mixed—Many colors, twisted and curled petals.

DATURA (Angels Trumpet)—A vigorous growing plant producing immense flowers ranging in color from white to pure yellow. They are well suited for borders or for specimen plants on the lawn, or for the center of ornamental beds.

DOLICHOS (Hyaline Bean)—A rapid growing annual, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented.

DELPHINIUM OR HARDY LARKSPURS—Perennial Larkspurs may be planted as soon as the spring has opened. The ground should be carefully prepared, although manure should not come in contact with the roots, otherwise the grubs are apt to destroy the plants. The stalks are very tender and should be staked when they are about three feet tall. After the Larkspurs are through blooming they may be cut close to the ground and a second and third crop of flowers will succeed. Each time the plants are cut a little bone meal should be dug around them.

DELPHINIUM (Gold Medal Hybrids)—A superior strain of mixed hybrids. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes over 2 feet long.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS—A very popular flower producing a great variety of brilliant colored flowers. They grow about a foot tall and can be used in beds and borders. They are easily grown, as they are not particular to soil, but should have a sunny location. Single or Double Mixed.

ESCHSCHLOTZIA (California Poppy)—Brilliant flowers in the shades of crimson, pink, and orange scarlet. The plants are about a foot high. Has finely cut leaves of a grayish green color. Blossoms from July until frost. As they are not easily transplanted, sow rather thickly.

EUPHOREIA (Mexican Fire Plant)—Annual poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hot house poinsettia. About mid-summer the center top leaves of each branch turn a vivid orange scarlet.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—They grow about 1½ feet tall and from early spring until late fall produce a continuous profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, red and yellow.

GOURD, ORNAMENTAL—These rapid-growing, annual climbers have most luxuriant foliage and are excellent for covering verandas or trelliswork, and for training over arbors, fences, etc.; bear most curious fruit.

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)—A showy annual everlasting with clover-like heads. Mixed, white, red and pink.

GYPHOPHILA (Gypsophila Alba "Baby Breath")—An annual of easy growth producing pure white flowers. A very pretty effect is secured by using them with other cut flowers. Several sowings should be made to keep up the supply.

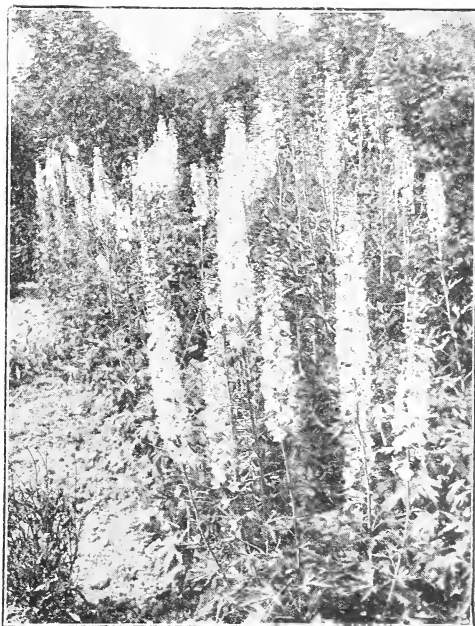
GOSETIA—Favorite, free-blooming, hardy annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture, and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, pots, and for growing in shaded places, where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in spring, or in a cold frame, and transplant seedlings to stand a foot apart in rather thin soil. Fine for cut flowers. Average height, one foot.

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL—The annual varieties should be sown out of doors during April where they are intended to flower, or for earlier work sow under glass and plant out.

The perennial varieties are best sown during the summer, and planted out in borders in spring. The flower heads should be cut in a young stage and hung upside down to dry, as they are then more lasting for decorative purposes.

GENTIANA—Showy hardy perennials, valued for their beautiful, intense blue flowers early in the season.

GILIA—Pretty hardy annuals bloom most freely and continually the whole season. Do finely in any situation; look well on lawn and in beds; are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any time. One foot. Blue, white, light blue, violet, yellow, and white.



Delphinium

HOLLYHOCK (Superb Double Mixed)—This King of Flowers, growing from six to eight feet tall, cannot be excluded from the old-fashioned garden. It forms a splendid background for other hardy perennials and shrubbery. Seeds sown in the spring will produce blossoming plants the next summer.

HOLLYHOCK (Annual Single Mixed)—This Hollyhock differs from the perennial variety in that it blossoms the first year it is planted. Immense single flowers in all shades known in hollyhocks.

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)—Of all everlasting the straw flower is the best known. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and are covered with fine large flowers of white, pink, yellow or scarlet. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place.

HIBISCUS (Marshmallow) — Showy ornamental perennial plants for mixed beds or shrubbery borders with large and beautifully colored flowers.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort)—Strong-growing hardy perennials, succeeding in any soil, and useful in the hardy border, giving an enormous crop of yellow flowers in late summer.

HELIOTROPE—Flowering during the whole season, and its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower.

LINUM (Grandiflora Rubrum "Scarlet Flax")—A very effective and showy bedding plant having fine foliage and delicate stems. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet crimson. Plant about one foot.

LUPINE (Annual Sorts Mixed)—Easy growing annuals producing long spikes of various colors, pea-shaped flowers. They are splendid for mixed borders and also valuable for cut flower purposes. Will do best in a slightly shaded location. They attain a height of about 2 feet.

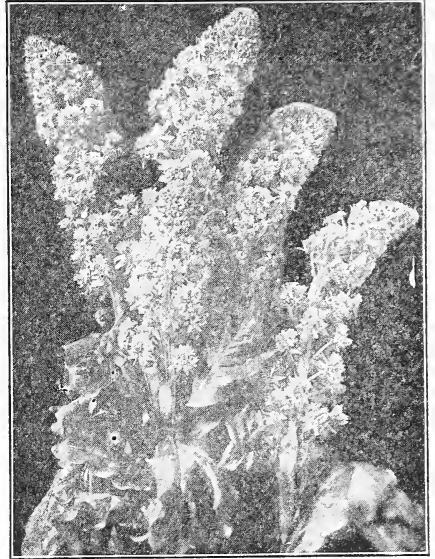
LYCHNIS—Handsome plants of easy culture, for beds and borders; bloom the first year if planted early; hardy perennials.

LOBELIA—A valuable and beautiful class of mostly dwarf-growing plants; their delicate drooping habit and the profusion of their charming little blue and white flowers render them exceedingly ornamental for vases or hanging baskets.

MATRICARIA (Feverfew)—A free-flowering bedding plant, bearing all season double white flowers.

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant)—Curious and interesting plants, pinkish-white flowers, leaves close and droop when touched.

MARVEL OF PERU OR FOUR O'CLOCKS—An old favorite. A very brilliant showy annual which may be



Mignonette

sown in the open border or beds. Does well in any kind of soil. Fine mixed colors.

MIGNONETTE—A very popular flower for cutting. Sowings may be made in April and again in July which will furnish cut flowers for the entire season until frost. They may also be grown in pots for winter flowering. Choice mixed.

MORNING GLORY—Flowers all colors from the lightest to the darkest shades of pink, red and blue and some pure white. The vines grow to an unusual height.

MARIGOLD (African Mixed)—Large, compact flowers in the different shades of yellow and gold. Plant grows to a good height and forms a bush about

18 inches across. Begins to blossom the latter part of the summer and continues blooming until frost.

MARIGOLD (Legion of Honor)—A bush; about a foot high producing flowers of a golden yellow with markings of velvety crimson near the base of each petal. It begins blooming in June and continues until frost.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)—Neat and beautiful little plants with star-like flowers; succeed best in a shady situation; for in or outdoor planting; half-hardy perennials; blooming the first year from seed. Six inches.

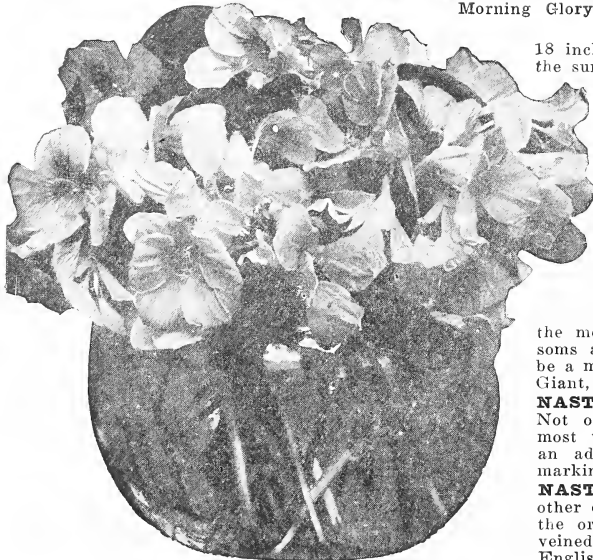
NASTURTIUM—One of the easiest flowers to grow and at the same time one of the most popular and pleasing of all varieties. Blossoms a few weeks after it is sown and continues to be a mass of glorious colors until frost. California Giant, tall mixed, and Fine Dwarf Mixed.

NASTURTIUM (Tall Variegated Foliage Type)—Not only do these varieties produce flowers of the most varied and brilliant color but the foliage adds an additional charm of its own. The leaves have markings of green, white and golden yellow.

NASTURTIUM (Ivy Leaved Foliage Type)—Another charming variety producing foliage different from the ordinary type. The leaves are of a dark green, veined with white. Resembles the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. Flowers are of a medium size. Tall or Dwarf Mixed.



Morning Glory



Nasturtiums



Phlox Drummondii

NIGELLA OR LOVE IN A MIST (Damascina)—A hardy annual of easy culture producing odd looking flowers and seedpods. Will grow in any garden soil. Flowers blue and white. The plants have fine foliage and attain a height of one foot.

NICOTIANA (Tobacco Plant)—Flowers borne in clusters, long, tube-shaped, opening toward evening and emitting a powerful and pleasant odor.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)—A beautiful low-growing annual; the flowers open on approach of twilight. One foot. Mixed.

PETUNIA—Hardy bedding plant producing flowers of brilliant colors, which come into bloom in June and continue to blossom until frost. As the seeds are very small sow them on the surface and press down with a board, then cover lightly with sand or fine soil. Single mixed.

NEW PETUNIA (Monster Frilled)—These flowers cannot be compared with the ordinary bedding varieties. Most of the flowers are beautifully veined and show immense wide throats of white, primrose and other light colors. Nearly all of the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from four to five inches across.

POPPY—Well known plants which will endure considerable hardship and thrive on sandy soil. Mixed colors.

—**Oriental Giant**—Flowers are on long stalks of an immense size with bright, fiery red flower, with a dark center. You cannot imagine a plant more showy than this one. Hardy perennial.

—**Iceland**—Hardy Oriental—Mixed flowers of medium size and very delicate texture. Very early. Grows 12 to 15 inches high.

—**Shirley**—Delicate colors in great variety. Flowers finely crimped and of soft, silky texture.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—The best annual variety of the phlox family. Plants grow very rapidly and will cover the ground in a short time. They begin to bloom when only a few weeks old and continue until frost. Sow as soon as the ground can be worked. They may be sown in the fall if sown late enough so that the seeds will not start growing until spring.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss)—A low spreading plant with fern-like leaves of a dark green color. It produces an abundance of bright flowers in all colors. It will thrive in hot sun where other plants refuse to grow and will stand an unusual amount of drought. They begin to blossom in early spring and continue a mass of bloom until frost. Single mixed.

PANSY (Giant Mastodon)—Flowers of gigantic size, some measuring three inches across. Most beautiful shades of coloring, ranging from the light yellow to the deep-velvety purples, which are of unusual beauty and richness. Sow seed in the fall so they will be able to make a good growth before cold weather and produce a mass of early blossoms the next year. Also sown

in the spring but will not blossom as early. They thrive best in low temperature, but will do well in any location where the sun is not too hot nor the weather very dry.

PYRETHRUM—Very showy flowers of easy cultivation; valuable for cutting. The daisy-like blossoms borne in great abundance and a variety of colors. One of the best hardy perennials.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower)—Strong growing plant; flowering all summer, good for cutting.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)—Large, ornamental plants bearing brilliant colored fruit. It grows from 8 to 10 feet tall and is greatly admired for its picturesque foliage. Choice mixed.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Emperor, Mixed)—A half hardy annual which thrives best in cool, moist soil. For early flowers the seed should be started in a hot bed and transplanted after danger of frost. It produces beautiful orchid-like flowers from early spring until late in the fall. Height, eleven inches.

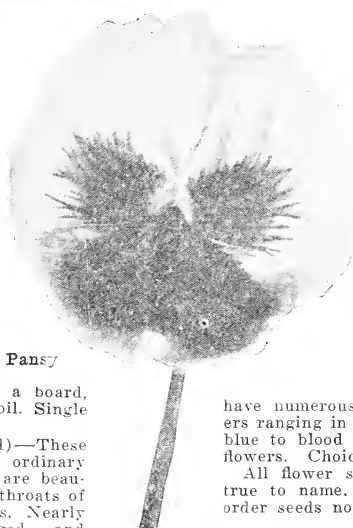
SCHIZANTHUS (Finest Mixed)—A very popular border plant producing butterfly-like blooms ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson. They are easily grown and blossom a few weeks after sowing. They make excellent pot plants for the winter or early spring.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)—The largest flowering variety of Scarlet Sage. Will reach a height of 3 to 4 feet and measure 4 feet across. To have early flowers they should be sown in March in boxes and when the young plants are well started they should be planted 3 feet apart in the flower bed. Is popular as a hedge or border plant, for brilliant color effect.

STOCKS—Perpetual Cut and Come Again. These are of the perpetual blooming class. Will begin blooming in July and continue until frost. They

have numerous branches all bearing double flowers ranging in color from white, yellow, lilac, dark blue to blood red. One of the most popular fall flowers. Choice mixed.

All flower seed is selected and will be found true to name. Don't put off until tomorrow but order seeds now.



Pansy



Poppy

Probably no other variety of the Poppy family is as popular as the Shirley, with its great range of colors and delicate tissue flowers.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride; Sweet Scabious).

—These beautiful hardy annuals are in great demand. They grow about 2½ feet high and bloom from early in July without interruption until cut down by the frost. As a flower for cutting they are much in demand. The various shades are very charming. Seeds should be sown any time in the spring after danger of frost is past.

STOKESIA (The Hardy Cornflower)—A beautiful hardy perennial plant. Of the easiest culture, blooming the first year from seed, and succeeding in any open, sunny position. The flowers are valuable for cutting.

SWEET PEAS—Sow early, the latter part of March or first week in April preferred. The ground must be dug deeply. Some well-rotted manure mixed in with the soil will increase the size of the flowers. Make a trench eight inches deep in which sow the seed and cover two inches. As the plants continue to grow gradually fill in the trench with the rich soil. Thin out to four inches apart and stretch a wire netting the length of the row for support. For continuous bloom keep the flowers cut and cultivate often. In dry weather, water thoroughly.

—The Spencer Sweet Pea—This wonderful new type surpasses the grandiflora varieties. Flowers of extraordinary size measuring two inches across, having the purest and most delicate coloring. The stems are long and strong, often bearing four blossoms to the stem. Very popular for cutting. Mere words cannot express the beauty of these flowers.

—Apple Blossom—Rose and pink, standard with primrose wing.

—Austin Frederick—Giant lavender.

—Blanche Ferry, Extra Select—Red and white.

—Constance Hinton — Mammoth white.

—Dobbie's Cream — Creamy yellow.

—King Edward—Best pure red. Very large.

—Royal Purple—As named, rich deep purple.

—Spencer Varieties in Mixture.



Sweet William

—Grandiflora or Ordinary Varieties—This variety blooms profusely, although the flowers are not as large as those of the Spencer, the shades are very striking and delicate.

—Agnes Eckford—A very light pink.

—America—Bright red and white striped.

—Black Knight—A deep maroon, very striking.

—Dorothy Eckford—One of the largest of the all white varieties and universally grown.

—Lovely—Deep pink shading to light pink.

—Hon. Mrs. Kenyon—Large primrose.

—Queen Alexandra—Brilliant scarlet.

—Grandiflora Varieties in Mixture.

—Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue—Deep navy blue.

—Duke of Westminster—A very rich, dark purple.

—King Edward—One of the most striking of the red.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*)—This perennial makes a good showing in the hardy border and also splendid for cut flower purposes. Is easily grown but delights in rich soil. Plants 18 to 24 inches high.

VERBENA—Hardy annual producing clusters of bright showy flowers. If seed is started indoors or in a hot bed the plants will blossom in June and continue until frost. Mammoth choice mixed.

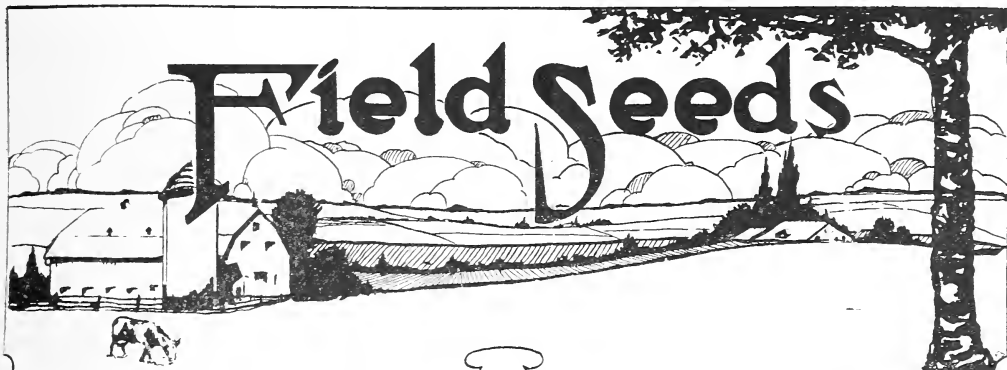
WALLFLOWER—Flowers are large size borne in compact, short spikes or clusters, and are very sweet scented. Blooms early in the spring and continues until late in the fall. Splendid for cutting. Annual mixed.

GERANTHEMUM—One of the most popular of the Everlastings. It grows about three feet high bearing an abundance of rose, purple and white flowers.

ZINNIA—Brilliant flowers in the shades of scarlet, rose orange and yellow. Easily grown and thrives almost anywhere. Plants of the tall variety growing two feet high. Blossoms from June until frost.



Spencer Sweet Peas



Only those varieties of seeds that have proven to be far superior are listed under farm seeds and as a result of this selection customers can order in large quantities, being assured that they will receive high-grade stock.

RED MEDIUM CLOVER—

This is the common Red Clover so largely grown throughout the country. Excellent for a manual crop and of the highest value as hay for cattle, sheep and hogs.

MAMMOTH OR PEA VINE CLOVER—

This grows much taller, with larger, leafier stalks, and large, slightly pointed leaflets.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—

The best variety for lawns; valuable in permanent pastures.

ALSIKE OR HYBRID CLOVER—

The hardiest of all sometimes called Giant White Clover. It is a perennial, therefore adapted for permanent pastures or for hay crop. Blossom-heads round; flesh-colored; sweet and fragrant; much liked by bees. Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre in spring or fall.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER—

An annual variety providing large crops of green forage or if cut while in bloom, will make excellent hay. 15 pounds to the acre from July to September.

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER—

Hubam is a great manure crop, and will build up more farms than all other clovers put together. It furnishes good green pasture for cattle and horses, and makes a good hay crop. When it comes to a bee pasture, it cannot be beaten.

Modern agricultural practice proves that it is far more economical and desirable to grow the nitrogen fertilizers for soil than to attempt to produce this in the form of manure, especially on large farms or where much live stock is not kept. The chief thing the soil needs is organic matter, and if the farmer can not afford to give enough of this in the form of manure, he can afford to grow and turn down certain good cover-crops for fertilizing. The clovers of various kinds, such as the Mammoth Clover, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike and the Sweet Clovers are beneficial as soil renewers, and in addition to these there are Cowpeas, Soy Beans and, in fact, Peas and Beans of all kinds, Sand and Spring Vetches, Sainfoin, Kidney Vetch, Yellow Lupine and other Legumes which have the power of catching nitrogen from the atmosphere and transforming it into available form for plant-growth.

Where soil is even too thin or poor in quality to grow Red Clover, Sand Vetch or Alsike can be started, and after growing these crops the Red Clover can then be grown with success. If these cover crops are grown and turned under, the farmer then can add lime, phosphoric acid in the form of acid phosphate, and potash in the form of Kainit or wood ashes.

SWEET CLOVER—This is the variety most commonly found and the one in greatest demand. It is the variety that is grown so extensively as a cultivated crop and will add millions to the wealth of the farmers of this country.

ALFALFA—One of the most valuable forage or pasture grasses, being very nutritious, both as a green feed and as hay. It requires moist land or frequent irrigation and often bears from five to six crops of hay a year. It does well in almost any climate and improves any soil that is sown with it. A good stand of it will choke out and practically kill wild morning glory. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing, and sow 17 to 25 pounds per acre broadcast and harrow it. Alfalfa seed is graded by the amount of dead matter and percentage of weed seeds it contains. The very worst seed is dodder, which infests seed grown on low lands. Dodder is a yellow parasitic plant with abundant stems but no leaves; the roots live on the alfalfa plant and quickly kill it. A little thought will show that alfalfa which contains no dodder is worth several cents a pound more than alfalfa which contains this weed.

Write for quantity prices on field seeds and anything not listed.





COWPEAS

Can be grown in all parts of the country where Dent Corn succeeds. It is one of the best for temporary pastures. As a grazing crop it is valuable for producing milk, growing young stock and fattening all kinds of domestic fowls and animals. Effective fertilizing plant and can be used as a green manure crop at any time during the summer and in almost every crop rotation. Can be grown on greater variety of soils than any other legume.

LARGE BLACK EYE — Extremely early variety and very largely planted.

BLACK—Adapted for late planting.

CLAY—Medium to late in ripening.

NEW ERA—Not inclined to run, matures in sixty to seventy days.

WHIPPOORWILL—Usually an erect grower and rarely climbs; pods gray, long and full; seeds large, nearly spherical, mottled red and white; matures early. Is one of the best for late planting and growing.

SOJA BEANS

The Soja Bean is often used to take the place of clover where the soil is not fertile, both for hay and for fertilizing purposes. It is a sure cropper. Ordinary yield of beans 25 to 40 bushels per acre. One of the richest of natural food stocks.

STANDARD VARIETIES

MORSE EARLY GREEN—Is recommended for the entire corn belt.

HOLLYBROOK—This is one of the standard varieties and will mature anywhere in the corn belt. It matures in about 120 days.

ITO SAN SOJAS—An old variety, the best real early bean; well adapted to Michigan and other states in that latitude.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJAS—The largest growing and most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturing than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed.

MEDIUM EARLY YELLOW—This variety is a very popular one for growing throughout the Central States, as it matures earlier than the Mammoth Yellow.

LAWN SEED

It is often difficult to get a good lawn because it has been found that no one grass will give satisfactory results at all seasons and on all soils. Experiments have proven the value of combining various grasses that will produce an evergreen lawn, giving permanency and beauty of sward. Sow one pound to every 300 square feet, on well enriched, deeply prepared seed bed. An application of bone meal three or four times a year will keep the lawn rich in color. A top dressing of sheep or cow manure will keep the lawn healthy and vigorous.

SPRING VETCH OR TARES

Used for the same purpose as the Sand Vetch, but will not thrive on poor soil or withstand extremes of weather. Sow with oats, using a bushel of each to the acre.

SAND, HAIRY OR WINTER—The winter cover-crop. A large yielding and nutritious forage crop; splendid for grazing and soil improving.

FIELD PEAS

CANADA—Peas are second only to clover in their soil-enriching properties and can be grown under almost any condition. The vines make rich nutritious hay or can be grown to turn under.

LARGE MARROWFAT—Growth immense. The best of the Field Peas for hay.





Golden Leaming Corn

GRASSES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—This grass is sown with success in grass mixtures. Best on limestone soils. 30 pounds to the acre.

RED TOP OR HERDS GRASS (*Argostis Vulgaris*)—One of the most desirable grasses in cultivation. The first year Red Top grows somewhat slowly. It improves with age, however, becomes very vigorous and spreads rapidly by means of its creeping rootstocks. Ripens about the same time as timothy. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

BERMUDA GRASS—There is no grass that will stand the summer like Bermuda. It is fine for lawns. Bermuda will succeed well on any kind of soil. The only objection, it dies out in the winter. Do not sow in connection with anything in the spring that would create shade.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca Ovina*)—Most valuable as a pasture grass for high and dry situations, affording good grazing where other varieties burn out.

SUDAN GRASS—Is recommended for the hot, dry regions. Does well in almost any soil or climate. It belongs to the sorghum family, growing from 4 to 7 feet high, with small stems and an abundance of broad leaves. Its root system is similar to that of millet. It stools freely and produces the best hay of any of the sorghum family. 8 pounds per acre.

TIMOTHY—In this country Timothy is the king of all grasses and is adapted to a wider range of conditions than any other variety of grasses. The seed should be sown broadcast on a fresh seed bed and covered very lightly in the fall or spring. 15 pounds to an acre.

ORCHARD GRASS—One of the most desirable and earliest varieties of grasses for sowing in orchards, pastures, or in shady places. It grows rapidly, thrives in loamy land, and does not suffer from close feeding.



Sudan Grass

WHEAT

NEW MARQUIS (Spring Wheat)—Our seed wheat is guaranteed to be all new crop, and like all our seed, tested as to vitality before sent out. We list only one variety, as New Marquis has proven to be far ahead of any other variety and the best money maker for the grower.

WINTER WHEAT—Write for special information on all varieties.

OATS

SWEDISH REGENERATED—Considered by many to be the most valuable oats raised in the Northwest. The grain is heavy, short, plump and white. Owing to its great root development it stands heat, cold, wet and dry weather better than many other varieties. They are early and not liable to rust or smut.

SILVER MINE—This oats has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder, and is very hardy and prolific. Yields beautiful white kernels. The heads are large and long, borne low down on the stalk which seems to prevent lodging.

CORN

GOLDEN MORTGAGE LIFTER—This is one of the most wonderful varieties ever introduced and a great money maker, really a mortgage lifter. Ears large, 10 to 12 inches long, completely filled with grains about three-fourths of an inch long. Small cob and deep grains, makes it weigh heavy.

GOLDEN LEAMING—This variety is of deep golden color well filled at butt and tip. The rows of kernels are very straight and distinct. Ears range from 7 to 10 inches in circumference and from 9 to 11 inches in length and will weigh from 12 to 17 ounces.

IOWA SILVER MINE—Ears well filled, and the grains very close together. It is a fine sheller. It will grow good yields on poor soil.

KAFFIR CORN

WHITE KAFFIR—The most popular on account of the seed being larger. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. The stems are very leafy and keep green and brittle, unlike other sorghums, which harden. Makes excellent fodder, either green or dried.

RED KAFFIR CORN—This variety grows taller than the white. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and hard and brittle.

BROOM CORN

IMPROVED EVERGREEN—Best variety for general cultivation, on account of color and quality of brush; ripens very early; brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe.



A Field of Swedish Regenerated Oats

MILLETS

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET—Matures two weeks later than the common Millet. The seed we offer will produce more than double the quantity of fodder usually got on the same ground. Four or five feet high. Sow one bushel to the acre.

PEARL MILLET, OR PENICILLARIA—An immense fodder yielder, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Can be cut several times during a season. Sow 10 pounds to the acre.

SIBERIAN—Rapidly becoming the most popular of all Millets. Very productive; grows 4 to 5 feet. Withstands drought.

COMMON MILLET—Best quality for feeding.

JAPANESE MILLET—Particularly valuable in the Northern States as a quick-growing forage and ensilage crop.

HUNGARIAN—A very valuable forage plant of the Millet family, but not so coarse. Sown and cultivated same as Millet, and quite a favorite with stockmen.

MIL MAIZE

A variety of sorghum, nonsaccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Useful for the large amount of green feed or cured fodder it produces and for its grain. It stands dry weather and makes its crops when corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows and cultivate as corn; 3 to 5 lbs. to the acre.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CORN

Sorghum is a sweet fodder of most luxuriant growth.

EARLY AMBER—Grows from 11 to 12 feet in height, and can be planted by the first of May. The seed ripens almost invariably, affording an excellent food for stock and poultry.

BUCKWHEAT

Should be sown about the middle of June, at the rate of from one-half to three-fourth bushels per acre. You will avoid the danger of its spoiling, by threshing as soon as dry.

Buckwheat is one of the very best cover crops that can be grown in the orchard and the flowers are very much relished by bees. Buckwheat is the cool seasons crop and one which can be sown very late in the season and will produce very satisfactory returns. It can be handled at a time when other crops are not needing attention and we believe it should be much more



Golden Millet



generally sown than it is at present. It is exceptionally well suited for late planting on wet ground or after the grain crop is harvested.

JAPANESE—Is much superior to the common Buckwheat. The yield is far greater and it makes a superior flour. 1 bushel, (48 lbs.), to the acre.

SILVER HULL—The grains are of a silvery gray color, making a white flour.

BARLEY

BEARDLESS—This barley is as easily grown and handled as either oats or wheat. It is an improved beardless variety, of a distinct six rowed type. It is similar to Success Barley but is larger, has a longer straw, and yields more per acre. Being beardless, it is pleasant to handle and the straw can be fed to stock without fear of injury. Farmers are delighted with the yield and from the fact that they are not bothered with the nuisance of the "sticky old beards."

RYE

WHITE WINTER—It is much hardier than wheat and can be grown on a greater variety of soils. Rye can be cultivated longer on the same land than any other crop. ½ bushel to the acre.

SPRING—Spring Rye is an excellent catch-crop where winter grain has been killed out, or where a fall crop has not been planted.

RAPE

This plant is extensively grown for sheep forage, and for green manure. Three pounds of seed to the acre in rows, or broadcast at the rate of 6 pounds to the acre. Our stock is the true Essex Dwarf.

Rape is considered one of the most valuable forage crops to plant in connection with other crops. The demand for rape is increasing rapidly and the higher the price of land the more rape will be used.

SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Makes large heads; valuable for poultry.



Early Amber Sorghum

REFERENCE TABLES

Quantity of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre.

Quantity per acre.

Artichoke, oz. to 500 plants-----	6	oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants-----		
Asparagus Roots-----	1000 to 7250	
Barley-----	2½	bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill-----	1	bu.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills-----	½	bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill-----	7	lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill-----	5	lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants-----	2	oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants-----	2	oz.
Buckwheat-----	½	bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants-----		
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	2½	lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants-----		
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants-----		
Chicory-----	4	lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch-----	6	lbs.
Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne-----	15 to 25	lbs.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil-----	10 to 15	lbs.
Clover, Mammoth and Medium-----	8 to 12	lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants-----		
Corn, rice (shelled)-----	2	qts.
Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills-----	6	qts.
Cowpea, in drills-----	1	bu.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	12	lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills-----	1 to 3	lbs.
Dill, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	5	lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants-----	4	oz.
Endive, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	4½	lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill-----		
Flax broadcast-----	½	bu.
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills-----		
Grass, Blue, Kentucky-----	2	bu.
Grass, Blue, English-----	1	bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet-----	½	bu.
Grass, Meadow Fescue-----	1	bu.
Grass, Mixed Lawn-----	3 to 5	bu.
Grass, Red Top Fancy-----	8 to 10	lbs.
Grass, Red Top Unhulled-----	20 to 28	lbs.
Grass, Timothy-----	¼	bu.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye and Wood Meadow-----	2	bu.
Hemp-----	½	bu.
Horse Radish Roots-----	10,000 to 15,000	
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants, or 200 ft. of drill-----		
Kohl Rabi, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	4	lbs.
Leek, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	4	lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	3	lbs.
Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	5	lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills-----	1 to 3	lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills-----	1½ to 4	lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	15	lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	8	lbs.
Onion Seed, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill-----	4 to 5	lbs.
Onion Seed for Sets-----	40 to 80	lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 ft. of drill-----	8	bu.
Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill-----	3	lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	3	lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill-----	1 to 3	bu.
Peas, field-----	2	bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants-----		

Pumpkin, 1-3 quart to 100 hills-----	3 to 4	lbs.
Radish, 2-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill-----	10 to 12	lbs.
Ruta Baga-----	2 to 4	lbs.
Rye-----	11½	bu.
Sage in drills-----	4 to 5	lbs.
Salsify, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	8	lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill-----	8	lbs.
Summer Savory-----	¾	lbs.
Sunflower-----	8	lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills-----	2	lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills-----	2	lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants-----		
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants-----		
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill-----	1 to 3	lbs.
Vetches, Spring-----	90 to 120	lbs.
Vetches, Winter-----	30 to 60	lbs.

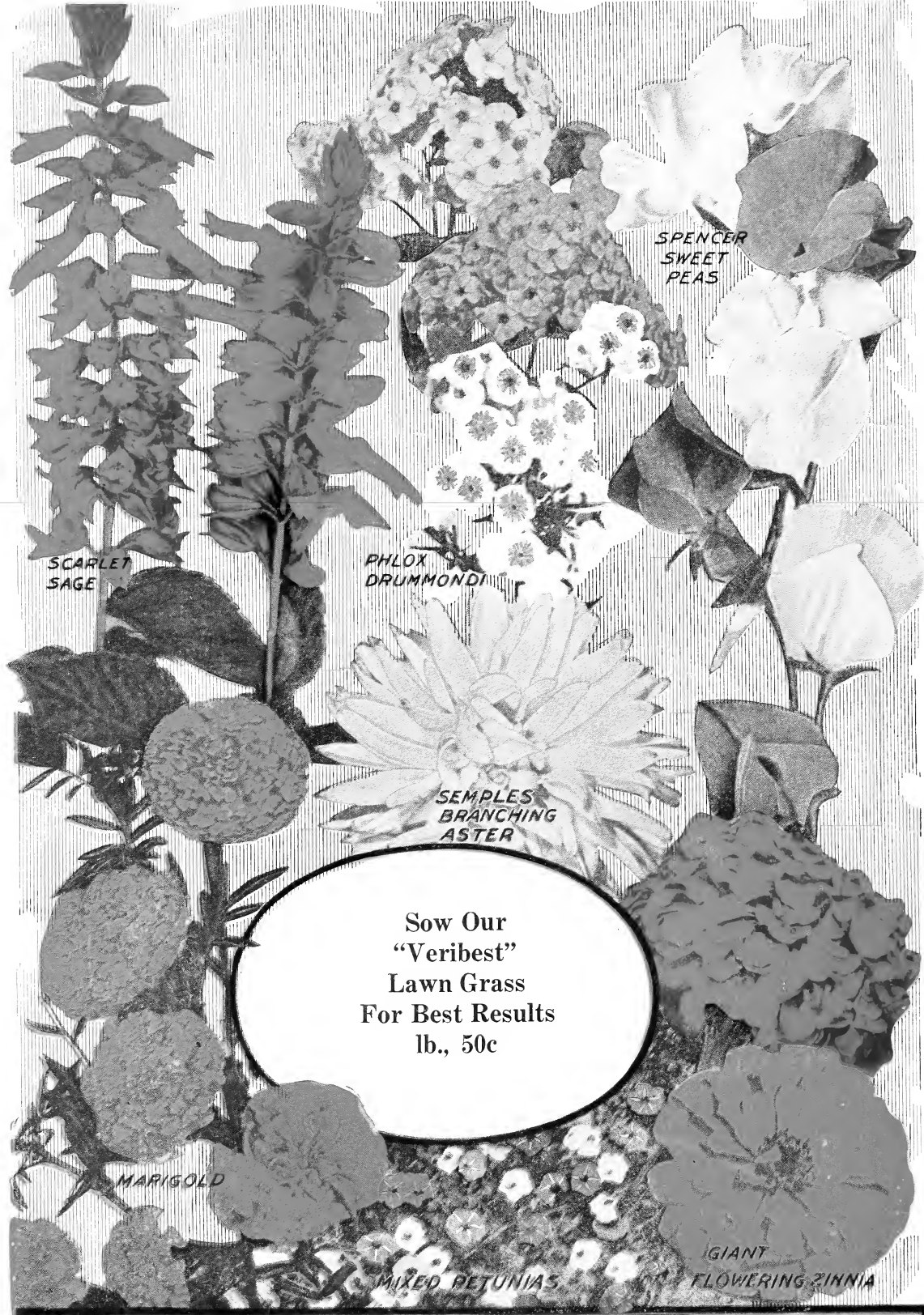
LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Pounds Per Bushel

Articles.	Ill.	Ia.	Wis.	Mich.	Ind.	Mo.	N.Y.	O.
Apples, dried-----	24	28	22	25	24	22	22	
Apples, green-----	50	--	57	--	48	--	--	--
Bran-----	20	20	20	--	20	20	20	
Barley-----	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Beans, white-----	60	60	60	60	60	60	62	60
Beans, Castor-----	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Buckwheat-----	52	52	50	48	50	52	48	50
Broom Corn Seed-----	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	30
Beets-----	60	--	50	--	--	--	--	56
Carrots-----	55	--	50	--	--	50	--	50
Charcoal-----	22	22	22	22	22	22	--	--
Coal, stone-----	80	80	--	--	--	80	--	80
Coke-----	40	38	--	--	40	--	--	40
Corn, shelled-----	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corn, ear-----	70	70	70	70	68	70	70	68
Corn Meal-----	48	48	48	50	50	50	50	50
Cranberries-----	38	--	--	40	33	--	--	--
Dried Peaches-----	28	28	28	28	33	33	32	33
Flax Seed-----	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Grass Seed, Blue-----	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	10
Grass, Cover-----	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Grass, Hungarian-----	48	48	48	50	48	48	48	50
Grass, Millet-----	50	48	50	50	50	50	--	50
Grass, Orchard-----	14	14	--	14	14	14	14	14
Grass, Red Top-----	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Grass, Timothy-----	45	45	45	45	45	45	44	45
German Lupine-----	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hemp Lupine-----	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Hickory Nuts-----	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malt, Barley-----	38	36	34	38	38	38	34	34
Mineral Coal-----	40	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Middlings, fine-----	40	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Middlings, coarse-----	30	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Oats-----	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Onions-----	57	57	57	54	48	57	57	50
Onions, tops-----	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	25
Onions, sets-----	32	--	--	--	32	--	--	--
Osage Orange-----	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parsnips-----	55	--	--	--	55	44	--	--
Potatoes-----	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Potatoes, Sweet-----	50	46	55	56	55	56	55	50
Peas, dried-----	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Peas, in Pods-----	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pop Corn-----	70	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Quick Lime-----	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	--
Rye-----	56	56	56	50	56	56	56	56
Salt, coarse-----	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Salt, fine-----	55	50	56	56	50	50	56	50
Turnips, Rutabaga-----	55	55	56	58	55	50	55	60
Turnips, white-----	--	42	--	--	55	42	--	--
Wheat-----	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

Dis. apart	No. plants.	Dis. apart	No. plants.	Dis. apart	No. plants.	Dis. apart	No. plants.
12x 1 inches-----	522,720	24x24 inches-----	10,890	36x36 inches-----	4,840	60x60 inches-----	1,743
12x 3 inches-----	174,240	30x 1 inches-----	209,088	42x12 inches-----	12,446	8x 1 feet-----	5,445
12x12 inches-----	43,560	30x 6 inches-----	34,848	42x24 inches-----	6,223	8x 3 feet-----	1,815
16x 1 inches-----	392,040	30x12 inches-----	17,424	42x36 inches-----	4,148	8x 8 feet-----	680
18x 1 inches-----	348,480	30x16 inches-----	13,068	48x12 inches-----	10,890	10x 1 feet-----	4,356
18x 3 inches-----	116,160	30x20 inches-----	10,454	48x18 inches-----	7,790	10x 6 feet-----	726
18x12 inches-----	29,040	30x24 inches-----	8,712	48x24 inches-----	5,445	10x10 feet-----	435
18x18 inches-----	19,360	30x30 inches-----	6,970	48x30 inches-----	4,356	12x 1 feet-----	3,630
20x 1 inches-----	313,635	30x 3 inches-----	58,080	48x36 inches-----	3,630	12x 5 feet-----	736
20x20 inches-----	15,681	36x12 inches-----	14,520	48x48 inches-----	2,723	12x12 feet-----	302
24x 1 inches-----	261,360	36x18 inches-----	9,680	60x36 inches-----	2,901	16x 1 feet-----	2,722
24x18 inches-----	15,520	36x24 inches-----	7,260	60x48 inches-----	2,178	16x16 feet-----	170



SCARLET
SAGE

PHLOX
DRUMMONDI

SPENCER
SWEET
PEAS

SEMPLES
BRANCHING
ASTER

MARIGOLD

MIXED PETUNIAS

GIANT
FLOWERING ZINNIA

Sow Our
"Veribest"
Lawn Grass
For Best Results
lb., 50c

Garden Flower & Field Seeds